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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' First Message—Press Opinion of the Document—The Assembly—An American Charity—An Old Scandal—A Word for M. Thiers—A French Statement of the New-York Frauds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 15, 1871.

The important topic of the day is the first message of President Thiers, and the various journalistic comments upon it offer a curious subject of contemplation and study. None are very enthusiastic in its praise; but two, I believe, regard it as a worthy document; two discuss it in a style which logicians will understand when I say that the title and the first line are given to the message, after which the writers branch off into a line of inordinate praise as foreign to the matter in hand as the man in the moon. Yet this is a favorite style with Parisian journalists, and three-fourths of their readers really imagine that they are reading an unqualified approval of the subject of the thesis. The other journals condemn the message in more or less forcible terms. One must confess that the document does not amount to much, but under the peculiar circumstances, I do not think any one would have done better. Imagine the feelings of a *cordon bleu* who was engaged to make a soup for five and twenty *chefs*, each one of whom he knows to be ready for adverse criticism, and one can have an idea of what it is to write a message which must please twenty different parties. Doubtless the master-hand would do as M. Thiers seems to have done, that is, say as little as possible, but appear to say a great deal. "That which we cut out of our pieces," says Scribe, "is never hissed," and attacks for what one does not say are always less severe than for what one says badly, or says against the opinions of a score of ferret-eyed critics.

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS.

In this instance, however, a majority of the attacks are for what the President does not say. Some take him to task for using too many words. The *Gaulois* says that the whole message could have been condensed thus:

"Gentlemen, we have all of us need of repose; the hour for the election of the General Councils is approaching; it is well that you should find yourselves in your departments. Let us separate. My intention was to beg you to vote, before your departure, a few duties (*impôt*) that we think necessary. But, after reflection, we have thought that it would be possible to postpone the discussion until your return. Therefore we will not detain you any longer. We answer for everything in your absence."

If boiled down, this journal thinks, the message would amount to that, and no more, although it might be said in several fashions. The *Constitution*, née *Verité*, thinks that M. Thiers is deserting the Republic and going back to his first love—the Constitutional Monarchy. This is seen in the way the President caresses the Right, and in the "repetition and reiteration of his personal opinions in speaking of the Monarchy which has given to our country a thousand years of glory and of grandeur, while he has only found for the Republic the very coldest terms." Two other Republican journals resent the cool manner in which the President treats the Republic. According to the *Paris Journal*, "the weakness of the message is only equaled by its length." The *Français* thinks that the Assembly is treated like a bundle of "old clo's," and that M. Thiers makes very little account of the sovereignty of the Parliament. The same journal thinks that the reader of the message, M. Jules Simon, was also the writer of it, which would account for the many faults of taste.

The *Peuple Souverain* holds nearly the same opinion, and says:

"The talent alone of the writer could take away, in this document, the manifest insufficiency of foundation. This M. Thiers would have done, with his ordinary ability, if he had taken the trouble to write the message himself; but it is evident that he was content to sign it, a fact which would be praiseworthy, perhaps, in a monarchy, but which has not the same merit in a republic."

L'Avenir Liberale does not mince its words, and asserts that:

"Even in the least objectionable parts this message says nothing at all; it announces nothing; it promises nothing. It is made up of *petite phrase* twisted and turned. Not a worthy word; not a single elevated thought. It demands repose in order to labor, and it announces that one labors in order to repose. There were paragraphs so rediculous that it was thought best to suppress them; there were expressions so vulgar that the sound of laughter covered them."

GUERRONNIERE.

The *Presse*, the journal of M. de la Guerronniere, says that M. Thiers is impartial, preserves the equilibrium between the parties and leans neither to the Right nor to the Left, which criticism means about as much as the message. The *Journal de Paris* analyses without remark. The *Gazette de France* blames M. Thiers for chosing Jules Simon for his reader, and among the reasons given is that:

"The weeping voice and schoolmaster tone of M. Simon, as well as his attitude on entering the tribune, made everybody think that he was going to pronounce a discourse upon the distribution of rewards of merit, and that he would address the chamber as young pupils. There was a burst of hilarity when he said that there were 'some questions which divided spirits without dividing hearts,' and it is impossible to describe the inimitable manner of delivering these words. He turned his head upon the left shoulder, gushingly turned his eyes upon his auditors, and stretched out both arms as if to say: Dear parents, how I should like to press you all to my bosom! And when he said also that we ought 'to suspend the soul like the spirit,' lively murmurs greeted that bit of fantastic psychologic doctrine. But when he arrived at the usual metaphor of the vessel in peril, and of the action of the crew upon the ship in danger, a catching fit of laughter ran through the hall."

La Patrie thinks that, decidedly, M. Thiers has again entered the *girouette* of the monarchical cause.

"Either we deceive ourselves," it remarks, "or M. Thiers has come back to the convictions of his past life, feeling again more attachment for the Monarchy than for the Republic. On the one side he speaks of the 'glorious traditions of a thousand years,' and on the other he represents France 'abandoning itself to the torrent which precipitates nations toward an unknown future.'"

L'Avenir National thinks "the message, a sort of moral discourse, dressed in a weak and sentimental garb," which marks another hand than that of M. Thiers. On the other hand the *Figaro* asserts that M. Thiers is the author. The *Bien Public* thinks the message "an act of good and honest *politique*" and then goes off into praise of the ideal Republic.

The other critiques are as bizarre as the specimens I have here given, and I will close the list with Louis Veuellot, (*Univers*,) and Francisque Sarcey. The length of the former forces me to condense. In all Europe, says he, and in the world entire, only *Sa Sérénissime* M. Thiers and the *rosy-fingered Aurora* could talk *politique* in that manner. Holding out his rosy-tipped fingers, M. Thiers says that we have only to let him do whatever he pleases, and in a little while roasted larks will begin to fall in France. The nation is to be installed at table and the roasted larks, smoking hot, are to fall of their own accord, and everybody is to have more butter than bread. Beyond this the message means nothing says Sarcey.

"The Assembly listened to this singular message, some with chagrin, some with malicious joy, all with astonishment. It was not the discourse of the Chief of an Empire; it was the babbling of an old man who had forgotten, on that day, to have *esprit*. If, failing in this, he had only read those high sentiments which come from the exercise of sovereign power! If, simpler yet, failing in all that, he had only shown good taste! If he had only remembered the precepts of his old rhetoric, which recommends to kings and rulers that which Tacitus called the *imperatoria brevitas!*"

Well, I do not know how others may regard it, but for my part I can say that these are the most remarkable criticisms it has ever been my fortune to stumble upon. It is with regret that I throw aside seven more for want of space. Naturally one will ask whether or not the author of the "Consulate and the Empire" really did write the message. My own opinion is that he did not. That metaphor of the ship in a storm, that vessel, that crew, those passengers, and several other bits of sentimentality make one fancy, like *Kung Bobèche* when *Barbe-Bleue* announces his seventh wife, that one has heard all that before. That image is repeated too many times in the *Ouvrère* of M. Jules Simon to leave any doubt of its origin, and I beleive that M. Thiers, full of work and of cares, delegated the task to his schoolmaster Ministre, who made a mess of it. It is also probable that M. Thiers corrected and pruned until afraid of wounding the *amour propre* of M. Simon, and that this accounts for many curious phrases which are left. One remark of the *Avenir Liberale* will be noticed. It says that some of the phrases had to be suppressed. This is true, and the enemies of the Government, who were prepared to make the most of a few phrases retained by their reporters, have traced the corrections to the *Officiel*. What hand made them is not known, but M. Wittersheim, the Director, is called to account. It is said, however, that the session had no sooner ended than a delegation from each party ran to the prefectural-presidential palace, and that after each conference M. Thiers sent a messenger to make a new correction in the manuscript. Taken as a whole—what a picture!

THE ASSEMBLY.

I have but a few words to say about the Assembly. M. Thiers has been very anxious to get it out of his way, and showed that anxiety so plainly that the Right became alarmed. The Government announced that it was in favor of the longest vacation mentioned. A member rose to say that he hoped nothing would be done about the German treaties in the absence of the Deputies, so as to put the Chamber, on its return, in presence of an accomplished fact. M. Pouyer-Quertier replied that nothing would be done—at least, if the treaty was made to do away with the octroi for Alsace and Loraine, the Assembly need not oppose it. This was not satisfactory to all, for the faces of the Right seemed to show that they were reflecting upon the adage that possession is several points in the law. But after all M. Thiers will not have a very long tether, and there need be no fears that he will put the country in pawn, declare war or make a *coup d'état* during the vacation, for a careful eye, or fifty eyes, is to be upon him. Rumaging in an old chest of musty constitutions, some one found that for 1848 and dropped an eye upon "article 32," which provides for the present emergency. Therefore, under its provisions a Parliamentary commission of twenty-five members, chosen by secret ballot and from the different parties, is to remain to watch the acts of the President. To the proposition for electing this committee, M. Langlois proposed an amendment giving it the power "to raise the state of siege," which amendment, for all it had to do with the matter in hand, might have given the Committee the power "to raise three thousand lbs., and to rival Dr. Windship as a raiser." Everybody laughed, there were three voices against the amendment and none for it, and M. Lauglois tore his hair for a moment, then went to his bench to watch for another proposition, upon which he could tack his hobby.

AN AMERICAN CHARITY.

It will be gratifying to your Philadelphia readers to learn that their offering to the French sufferers has been a real charity and a real success. Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., the agents of the Philadelphia Committee, have made a very judicious distribution of the funds, although it was considerably delayed by the Commune. The cargo of the *Relief* was sold at prices though not high, quite satisfactory, considering the condition of the market, it producing 61,162.65 francs. Of this amount, the flour contributed by the Ladies' French Bazaar produced 33,688.3 francs, leaving for balance of the cargo 27,474.35 francs; remittance from J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer, 47,773 francs, making a total of 114,196.65 francs. The proceeds of the Ladies' Bazaar were divided between Mme. Thiers, Madame the Marechale MacMahon, Mme. Andre and Mlle. Dosne, all of whom have written letters of acknowledgment. Letters have also been received from several Mayors of towns where help was given, expressing heartfelt thanks for these generous and timely offerings. The ladies of Philadelphia can be assured that their exertions have not been made in vain.

AN OLD SCANDAL.

Perhaps some of my readers will remember the bloody drama of the rue Tournon, and the suicide of the Commandant Thevet in the chamber of a lady bearing a name illustrious on both sides. I do not recall the date, but I was away at the antipodes at the time, and remember the gossip the story created. Before his death the Commandant left a sort of rough testament in which he made over, as his property, two pawn-tickets for jewels engaged by Mme. la Marquise de la Mothe-Fenelon. There have been so many bloody dramas since that time that this one had almost passed away from memory when it was brought up by an application on the part of the Marquise, indorsed and supported by her husband, for the recovery of these tickets which the officer had willed to another. The tribunal of the Seine ordered their restitution. The moral of this is the same as in the case of M. Favre—that these are suits which ought never to be brought even when certain of gaining them. But this lets a new light upon the affair. While it does not excuse the Marquise it shows us the character of the Commandant, and we can no longer regret that he blew his brains out. It was bad enough to take the poor woman's jewels and pawn them for money; it was worse to will away the tickets as his own property. As strange as it may seem the position occupied by Commandant Thevet is one at which a very large number of the young men of this country aim, and it is the heighth of their ambition to be a pensioner upon some Marquise.

A WORD FOR M. THIERS.

I have always claimed since the siege that M. Thiers was the only man for the Executive, and I have recognized his genius and his patriotism. It would be too much to say that he is the only man in France capable of ruling, for there are many capable men in the ranks of the Imperial party, but he is the only man who would stand any sort of chance in the present temper of the nation and of the Chamber. Therefore he ought to be sustained, guided gently, corrected now and then, and held firmly to the port of Bordeaux. By this course the Republicans would be the ultimate gainers and France, without knowing it, would be gradually founding a good Republic. But the Republicans are in too great a hurry. Gambetta is growing impatient; Louis Blanc has no more of the honors than he had under the Empire, and Lannier, *et id genus omne* want a chance at the public pap. Consequently they are all joining the enemy in ridiculing the only man who can save them. Any one who has lived in France knows that a change is near when a public man becomes the subject of general ridicule. The French can stand any thing but that. Lately M. Thiers has been the butt of all. Some call him *La Sérénissime*—some *La Senilélé*, and others quote *Son Addresse* in a sneering way. M. Thiers thinks that he knows his crowd. He ordered the suppression of a comic journal representing him as a lacquay, forbade several other caricatures, and has tried to turn the attacks again upon Napoleon. When the latter was Prince-President he had it reported that he had laughed most heartily over some caricatures of himself, sent a recompense to the artist, and told the caricaturists that they were free to caricature him as much as they pleased. The result was an immediate improvement in the tone of the drawings. From that time out Napoleon was never annoyed with but one caricature, and that was Matt Morgan's celebrated drawing which all will remember. In trying to muzzle them, M. Thiers has "roused the ugly," and he is now ridiculed right and left. His suits against the journals have failed, and all of the editors were acquitted except M. Tarbe, on one count relating to Blois, for which a fine of five hundred francs was demanded.

THE NEW-YORK FRAUDS.

The *Gaulois* has just gotten hold of your exposures, and gives the idea thus: "*Enorme scandale à New-York et dementi aux théories Démocratique—de gigantesques fraudes—détournements fabuleux*," practiced for the purpose of buying Democratic votes. "*Le pot aux roses a été découvert par le New-York Times, &c., &c.*" I should like to give you a specimen of the *Gaulois'* English, but as I am as yet unable to make out the words, it must be deferred.

ASHBY.

ITALY.

The Government and the Island of Sicily—The Opening of Parliament—The Relations with France—Science and Industry—Political Topics—Affairs in Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

The Island of Sicily has always been to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy an object of special care. Separated from the main land, and at a distance from the central administration, with its political society composed of many eccentric elements, steadiness and judgment have been needed to preserve order and keep the population up to their patriotic duties. For more than three years Gen. Medici, as Commander-in-Chief of the garrison and Prefect of the City of Palermo, has succeeded in maintaining tranquillity in the island, and satisfying the expectations of the central power. The solicitude of the Government is now awakened by the wish of Gen. Medici to retire from his post, and he has given in his resignation. It is not easy to find a successor, who is sure at the same time to have the confidence of the Government and be able to win the esteem and sympathy of the Sicilians. The resignation of the General is not accepted, and he is urged to keep his place, with the promise of new means to facilitate the administration. The President of the King's Cabinet has come to Florence to confer with Gen. Medici, and an appeal to his patriotism has been signed by many of the inhabitants of the island. Sicily is one of the most productive provinces of the Kingdom, and its commerce with the main land has considerably increased since it was liberated from the restraints of a separate Government. Many natives of the island are distinguished in one or another walk of public life; among them may be mentioned Signor Crispi and the Profs. Parlatore and Amari.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Although the day for opening Parliament is still some time ahead, the eagerness to see the Senators and Deputies come together for the first time at Rome leads the public to anticipate by days and weeks the moment for the reunion. It is not probable, according to the general belief, tht the session will begin much before the middle of November, as there is a good deal of work still to be done in the Palace of Monte Citorio. Much of the furniture of the parliamentary chamber still remains in Florence. It is not yet clear whether the meeting in November will be the beginning of a new session, with a speech from the throne, or a continuation of the present Parliament. Parties are not well made up in the Chamber as at present constituted, and an effort will be made for a new classification. In any event, it is distinctly declared that with new capital and new Deputies' Hall, there must be also a new Ministry, and an effort will be made to bring about a change.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Signor Negra, who has for several years represented Italy at the Court of France, it is thought will be recalled, as his intimacy with the family of the Emperor Napoleon was that of the too easy relations of a personal friendship to suit the present managers of affairs in France. It is said that M. Thiers, after the adjournment of the Assembly, will come down into Savoy for a little recreation, and that Signor Visconte-Venosta will go up there to have a talk with him. No efforts will be neglected to preserve the good relations at present existing between France and Italy. A good deal has been said of the attempt made at Rome to preserve certain convent property to present uses, by obtaining for it the protection of France. The establishment of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, situated on the pleasant height of the Pincian Hill, is that which seems to have the best claim, as it has always been considered almost a French educational seminary. The Italians are naturally jealous of any interference of the French Minister accredited to the Pope, and of anything that seems like a renewal of foreign intervention in their affairs. The French are hardly yet disposed to give up all claim to have a voice in the settlement of questions in which ecclesiastical interests are involved.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Expositions of native products at present open in various cities of Italy are proofs of the reviving industrial life of the nation. There are also many signs given of new intellectual energy everywhere awakened. Conventions are held to stimulate an interest in science, art, mechanical industry and popular instruction, and several of these are now in session. There is one at Naples called the Scholastic Congress, and here in Florence for several days has been held a "Congress" of University Students. They offer occasions for giving eloquent breath to well-directed aspirations, and for laying plans for the accomplishment of practical good. The ancient Academy of the *Crusca* has held a session this week, at which eulogies were pronounced upon the life and services of Luigi Cibrario, and Prof. Savi, a learned naturalist, late of the University of Pisa.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The pamphlet of the Prince Napoleon has received quite as much attention from the Italian journals as it deserves. This apology for the Bonapartes is the first hook thrown into the sea by these adventurers, who will soon enough be found fishing for power. The meeting of the two Emperors at Salsburg has more immediate interest for people here; the interview possibly involving some question of European policy. It is believed that German-Austria must be drawn more and more toward the Prussian system, and Italy will match whichever of these she finds at her door.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

At Rome it is found that much of the ecclesiastical property is less suited to public uses than was in the beginning hoped. Some departments of the Administration, despairing of finding accommodations by any practicable changes to be made in existing structures, have recommended the erection of new edifices as soon as plans can be laid. Meanwhile, changes which can be easily made are going on, such as giving new names to streets and public places. As might be expected, Via Victor Emmanuel and Via Garibaldi are among the first of the new names.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

Gen. Garibaldi has been invited to be present at the anniversary celebration to be held at Rome on the 20th of this month, but whatever his judgment or feelings might lead him to do, it is not probable that the state of his health would make it prudent for him to undergo so much fatigue. Meanwhile, his son Ricciotti has accepted a dinner offered him by some of the *reduci delle patrie battaglie*—returned veterans—at which speeches were made and toasts drank of an extreme Democratic and Republican character. The Government, as well as the most prudent men, would prefer to keep down the enthusiasm, and not give too much éclat to the anniversary of the entrance of the troops into Rome, as long as there is danger that the patriotic ardor may be adulterated by manifestations of a violent democratic, socialistic or Communist character.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

It will interest more particularly young ladies of sentiment to learn that a few Romans, and visitors to Rome, have this year, for the first time, taken notice of the anniversary of the death of Beatrice Cenci. In the Church of San Pietro, in Montorio, on the Janiculum Hill, is the grave of the beautiful and unfortunate Beatrice, and there the simple commemoration was held. The marble that covers the grave was strewn with flowers, and a garland of immortelles bore the name of the one whose ashes have rested there since 1599. It was intended at first to be a demonstration against the Popes, but only a few score were present, and some of these representing the family of the Cenci, and the occasion, as it should, assumed an historic and sentimental, rather than a partisan character.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.

Many American students of music, of both sexes, find Milan, Florence, and Naples favorable places for pursuing their studies. Most American singers who have acquired public reputation have been wholly or in part instructed in the Italian school. Several are now here preparing themselves for the stage, and every year two or three make their first efforts in their difficult career in an Italian theatre. Miss Crane, of Boston, sang with applause at Sienna last Winter, and now she is put down for a conspicuous part for the Autumn season at the great Pagliano Theatre, in Florence. Next year she will sing at Warsaw, a city in which recently several of our singers have gained renown. Miss Henne, of Cincinnati, is to sing the coming Winter at the Rossini Theatre, in Florence, and another year will perhaps be heard in America. This young artist has repeatedly sung in Florence, in concert music, and has won a favorable judgment, not less for the excellent quality of her voice than the refinement of her style. Miss Barton, of Boston, brings with her a voice of brilliant quality to receive an Italian training under the well-known Prof. Vannucini. Miss Starbird, of Portland, already a thorough musician, is, by study, acquiring new skill to fit her for the operatic stage. The very good quality of the crude material of the American voice is acknowledged, and all that is needed is a painstaking culture to develop fine natural powers. Speaking in a general way, it may be said that our national voice shows to less advantage in talking than in singing.

A. J.

PERU.

Great Excitement About the Elections—The Rival Candidates—Severe Earthquake—Volcanic Eruptions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

The political excitement perceptibly increases as the time approaches for the election of President of Peru. The canvass is carried on with the most intense ardor, and has already aroused the bitterest animosities between the rival candidates, of whom there are no less than a dozen in the field. President Balta has proposed the withdrawal of those candidates for the Presidency from the contest who have the least chance for election. The aspirants all concurred in the President's proposition except Prado, who has demanded that Don Jose Balta, the President's brother, be made the umpire. The opposition Press claim that the certainty of Prado's election is beyond all question, while the advocates of the army and clergy candidate, heretofore the most successful, assert that Gen. Echinique will obtain an overwhelming majority. Whoever is elected President of Peru, he will occupy no enviable or enjoyable position. Peruvians are as little to be depended upon as a Parisian mob.

A very severe earthquake was felt here on the night of the 21st of August, at precisely 8:32 o'clock. The undulations were from north-west to south-east, and were of twenty seconds duration. Great alarm was created, and almost the entire population rushed into the streets, where vast multitudes could be seen on their knees in prayer. The shock was very severe at Cerro Azul and Pisco, on the coast. The sea, which previously had become unusually placid, suddenly became very rough and tumultuous, and continued so throughout the next day. No tidal wave was experienced, though the surf rolled in upon the coast with great violence. This is only considered the premonitor of a more disastrous shock, and the volcanic eruptions of San Gayais and Rumiñagua, in the vicinity of Quinto, have commenced.

The American Consul at Talcahuana has had his exequatur revoked in consequence of unpleasant difficulties of a personal nature having arisen between him and the Republic of Chili.

TALCA.

Prospect Park Fair Grounds—Entries for the Fall Meeting.

The entries for the Fall meeting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds closed last evening at the office of the Association, in Brooklyn, with the most satisfactory results. All the purses were well filled, the entries, numbering forty-eight, being very evenly distributed between the eight different events. The following is a list of the various purses and the entries:

Purse No. 1.—$500 for horses that have never beaten 3:00; $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third. J. J. Bowen's br. g. *Camors*, C. R. Colyer's blk. m. *Evaline*, H. W. Howe's b. g. *H. W. Howe*, C. Simmons' gr. g. *Gray Charlie*, Wm. Clark's br. m. *Clara*, J. R. Smith's blk. g. *Dick*, Israel Denton's gr. s. *Tom Wonder, Jr.*, P. Wood's r. m. *Lady Emma*, E. Thorne's b. s. *Sentinel*.

Purse No. 2.—Three-year-old Prospect Park Colt Stakes, closed with four entries: Z. B. Van Wyck's b. s. *Tom Moore*, Chas. Robinson's gr. g. *Remsen*, J. S. Watson's b. f. by *Edward Everett*, Thos. Jackson's br. s. *Atlas*.

Purse No. 3.—$1,200 for horses that have never beaten 2:26; $720 to first, $360 to second, and $120 to third. J. J. Bowen's gr. m. *Sea Foam*, Dan Pfeifer's b. s. *H. W. Genet*, J. M. Miller's b. m. *Mary*, J. L. Doty's blk. s. *Chas. E. Loew*, E. Toby's s. m. *Susie*.

Purse No. 4.—$500 for horses that have never beaten 2:39; $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third. A. L. Roger's r. g. *Kingfish*, J. J. Bowen's b. m. *Nettie Monies*, H. W. Howe's b. g. *Tip*, S. J. Jackson's blk. g. *Endurance*, George Brown's r. m. *Lady Colyer*, S. D. Bruce's b. m. *Enigma*.

Purse No. 5.—Four-year-old Prospect Park Colt Stakes, closed with five entries: G. G. Howland's br. g. *Gauntlet*, E. W. Teacle's b. f. *Miss Miller*, Guy Miller's ch. g. *Monroe*, J. Gardiner's b. f. *Idol Girl*, J. G. Mead's b. f. *Lady Velnet*.

Purse No. 6.—$750 for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $450 to first, $225 to second, and $75 to third. J. J. Bowen's s. g. *Joe Hooker*, C. R. Colyer's blk. m. *Evaline*, H. W. Howe's blk. m. *Belle Morrill*, E. Thorne's b. s. *Sentinel*.

Purse No. 7.—$1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:28; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third. H. C. Trimble's b. h. *Major Edsall*, D. Pfeifer's gr. g. *Lottery*, A. Patterson's ch. g. *Dreadnaught*, J. Murphy's b. g. *Charley Green*, C. Hoagland's gr. g. *Gray Jack*, J. M. Miller's b. m. *Mary*.

Purse No. 8.—For horses that have never beaten 2:31; $450 to first, $225 to second, and $100 to third. M. Roden's br. g. *Jas. H. Coleman*, S. J. Jackson's b. g. *Beppo*, J. A. Chambers' s. s. *Hickory Jack*, Alex. Patterson's ch. m. *Belle of Oneida*, Ben. Daniel's b. m. *Topsy*, J. Murphy's b. m. *Lady Sears*, J. H. Whitson's ch. g. *Clarence*, S. D. Bruce's b. m. *Enigma*, J. Splan's gr. g. *Ed. Eaton*.

Conductors in Church.

Eastern papers contain the following little stories which we here bring together:

A good story is told of a popular railroad conductor, recently chosen deacon of a church in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. A few Sundays after his appointment it became his duty to assist in taking up a collection. In his embarrassment he surprised the congregation by starting out with the customary, "Tickets, gentlemen!"

A prominent railroad conductor of sedate habits recently attracted much attention in one of the churches in Portsmouth, N. H., while indulging in a slight nap during sermon time, by exclaiming "Change cars for Gloucester Branch."

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTLER'S NEW PLANS.

He Proposes to Work the Legislature—He will Take the Stump in Favor of "Reforms"—How he Proposes to Proceed—The Labor Reformers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

I have now obtained from the most trustworthy sources Butler's new plan of operations, for it is the fact that he by no means in reality "threw up the sponge" at Worcester, though he earnestly endeavored to have his action so interpreted. His apparently sincere acquiescence in the result of the Convention, and the inferential promise of a cordial support to Mr. Washburn were but opiates calculated to quiet the nervous anticipations of the faithful as to the eventual course to be pursued by their hitherto sworn enemy. His prestige with the Administration must not be lost, he mentally soliloquized while in the midst of his declaration of love for the party that had preserved the Union, and how to keep it was the problem solving in his ready and always active brain.

HIS MEDITATIONS AND THE RESULT.

In the morning after the Convention, at breakfast, and on the passage to Boston, he kept himself isolated from friends as well as opponents, evidently in deep meditation, and he was gruff in the extreme to all who sought to engage him in conversation, and it was not until he reached his "tent on the beach," down by Cape Ann, that he revived from his reverie. Then all his material agencies were again set at work. Calling about him his most trusted and discreet followers, he again set them at work. One came to Boston, another went to Charlestown, and still others were sent to other localities. The Legislative, Senatorial and Representative Districts were objects of his immediate solicitude, and control of the "Great and General Court" his objective point, with strategic designs looking to the maintenance of his hitherto supposed and long-coveted ascendancy in Massachusetts politics. Outward support of Mr. Washburn, contrary to the first rumor in regard to Butler's future plans, is still to be maintained. That will be the air of his music; but the changes will be rung on "reform within the party," and the variations, many of them, will be new.

THE LEGISLATURE TO BE WORKED.

The abolition of all commissions was the principal plank of his personal platform which he presented in his extraordinary harangues throughout the State previous to the Convention. But now he is to take a new departure and ride a new hobby in legislative reform, with a view to shortening the sessions of the Legislature. The new idea, like the old, is audacious, and, if plans work, will be presented in the General's well-known forcible style of humor and invective. He proposes to advocate and secure the abolition of all the committees, with, perhaps, an exception of the Judiciary Committee, which he allows is indispensable to the correct legal forms of bills in the present state of education among the ordinary members of the legislative bodies. By this means he pretends to hope for more direct communication and action between the people and their representatives, and consequently a great saving of time by doing away with a second discussion of measures reported. He proposes to address mass meetings in all the principal cities and towns of the State, and advocate this "reform," and that of a shortening of the hours of labor, with a view to keeping himself before the people, and troubling, irritating the present Republican leaders, and breaking their hold on the people. His endeavor is to obtain the control of both branches of the Legislature—and it is a part of his plan to take a hand in its deliberations as a member, since Congress can "spare him"—so that he can be able to say to the Administration that he has in his hand the winning Massachusetts cards in the approaching National Convention, and can alone manage the electoral vote that follows.

THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

The plan having been agreed upon, Butler's emissaries have begun their work. They go about it in a confident and deliciously abrupt manner, as witness the following interview between one of them and a prominent politician of this city—a third person being present:

Butler Emissary (to politician aside)—Is your friend favorable to our view of the situation?

Politician—You can proceed.

Emissary—How many voters favorable to Gen. Butler's views are there in your locality?

Politician—About four hundred.

Emissary—Can you make an accurate estimate within the next ten days?

Politician—I can, and will.

Emissary—Will you obtain a good list of their signatures to a communication inviting the General to speak in your district at the end of the time alluded to?

The matter was arranged and the parties separated. An arrangement similar to that above given has also already been made in Charlestown, where the "reform" element is known to be strong, and as I write an authentic report comes from Haverhill to the same effect. The above is the plan, and the means and arguments that are to be used in carrying it out, now decided upon by the great but thus far unsuccessful disorganizer. To what extent it will succeed remains to be seen. He certainly means to work it, and feel the public pulse in the party. The consequence will be a lively and exciting canvass after all, one in which good Republicans will have to work as they havn't for some years past.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

In order to carry out his plans Butler needs, and he knows it, the support and the help of the men of the Labor Reform Party. He, therefore, has been urging the managers to forego a nomination for Governor at their Convention, next Wednesday, and trust to him for advancement during the year. But they have so far stubbornly refused. They have not yet recovered their tempers, though they have so far been influenced by the wily politician that they pity rather than blame him for his course at Worcester. Their choice for Governor will be Chamberlain, their first standard-bearer, and not Judge Cowley, Wendell Phillips having pronounced for him as the better man of the two, being the best known by laboring men in all parts of the State. They declare that without their help Butler wouldn't have had more than two hundred delegates in the Worcester Convention, and in consequence of the agitation in behalf of labor through Butler, they hope to poll a large vote, and if they do not elect their own man, to cut down the vote of Washburn so that Adams may step into the Gubernatorial chair.

What the Champion of the Demagogue Thinks of Him Now—Butler's Lost Opportunities and Mistakes—Mr. Phillips' Opinion of the New-York Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1871.

Yesterday I had a conversation with Mr. Wendell Phillips about the defeat of his candidate, Butler, at the Worcester Convention, and his subsequent action. I found him at the head-quarters of the Labor Reformers, in one of the upper offices of the Merchants' Exchange, where he was endeavoring to convince some of the other leaders of the Labor faction that nothing could be done with Butler as a candidate now, in view of his speech pledging himself to abide by the decision of the Convention, and that Chamberlain, the first candidate of the Labor Reform Party when it was organized two years ago, must be made the candidate at the Convention next Wednesday. He was about starting to take the cars for his Summer-house in Swampscott, and at his invitation I accompanied him to the Eastern Station, that we might talk at ease. About Butler he said: He wasn't prepared to denounce him as some had done for his action at Worcester. Butler was a politician and a shrewd manager, and he wouldn't have taken the step he did if he didn't think it was the best thing for the causes he advocated as well as himself. He couldn't afford to go out of the Republican Party, and he couldn't afford to bolt from the Convention at Worcester unless he was sure of victory at the polls. He thought Butler made some serious mistakes before he went to Worcester, as well as the Convention. For instance, neither he nor his managers realized the moral influence of the expressed opposition to Charles Sumner. He is a power in Massachusetts, and no mere criticism from Butler can break his hold on the people. Only on the shoulders of Grant can he be assailed with any effect. Then he did not thoroughly comprehend the extent of the moral support he received from the working men—the men of the Labor Reform Party. They supported him on principle. They, as a party, represented a principle. They supported him because they saw in him the man who would carry out the reforms they advocated, not because he was Benjamin F. Butler, and if he had given them the chance, they would have sent him into the Executive chair on a tide of enthusiasm. He thought that Butler neglected a noble opportunity at Worcester. He could have said: "Gentlemen, I came up here to have a labor reform plank put into the Republican platform. Put it in, and I will abide by your action; leave it out, and I will go out from you with my five hundred delegates, and make a true Republican plank. He thought Butler had the Convention with him when it assembled, and if he could have held it together without recess, he would have been nominated.

About Butler's popularity, Mr. Phillips said, though a shrewd politician, a wonderful party manager, and an extraordinary man, he alone could not have created the enthusiasm that was manifested for him throughout the Commonwealth in the short time he had to work the canvass. It was because the hour had come when a live man was wanted in the Executive chair, and he was recognized as that man. The people held out their hands to him and called him to come and help them. He was without exception the people's choice, and today, Mr. Phillips believed, if the people could have the opportunity to speak out their choice for Governor, it would be Butler clear and with distinctness. "Do you suppose," said Mr. Phillips, "that by all his party management he could have defeated Senator Wilson at Natick, Robinson ("Warrington" of the Springfield *Republican*) at Malden, and carried Springfield against the *Republican* newspaper, without the aid of the people? Wilson is a popular man in Natick; gives all his friends office; so is Robinson in Malden; but when the contest came, the people, feeling that the time had come for them to decide between a live and a dead man, pushed them aside, shelved them at once, as they were against the man of their choice. Mr. Phillips denied that Butler made explicit promises to run at any event as a candidate, and said that the strongest statement he at any time made was that if Claflin was trotted out simply to kill him off, notwithstanding his withdrawal, he'd run, no matter what obstacles were in the way. Mr. Phillips thinks that Butler made a great mistake in making that final speech. He thinks he made up his mind too quickly. He don't believe Butler contemplated making the speech fifteen minutes before he was on the platform delivering it. Butler, he thinks, could have got on without declaring himself, and still kept in the Republican Party. He owed it to his friends to consult them before he made such an important move. He could very properly have left himself in the hands of his friends. It would have been better if he had made no speech at all after the nomination.

Mr. Phillips casually alluded to the contest going on in New-York against the Tammany thieves, and took occasion to speak of the Times in terms of unqualified praise. "I know nothing grander," he said, "than the noble fight of that paper, conducted single-handed and in the face of the bitterest and most dangerous opposition. If the Ring is broken it will be more than anything else the work of the Times."

VIRGINIA.

General Depression on Account of Bad Crops—Condition of the Colored People—Their Influence Courted—Future Success of the Republican Party Assured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Culpeper Court-House, Va.,
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1871.

The political cauldron is boiling here, where it always simmers, and where there is always smoke and any quantity of steam. It is boiling now because of the near approach of the Fall elections. Town meetings, county conventions and State conventions are the order of the day. Everybody is more or less interested in them; but there is not that absorbing, reckless and overshadowing interest of the days before the war. Nevertheless, there is more excitement throughout the State than there would be in any Northern community under similar provocation. The truth is that stay laws, mortgages and bonds, passed and given after the close of the war, are just now expiring, and the people are paying more attention to the Sheriffs elected last year than to the officers to be elected this Fall. In this section of the State, and way up in the Blue Ridge region, the crops did not turn out well, and the dry weather has almost destroyed the pasturage. In the low land the fruit crop was a failure, while in the mountains apples "hit right smart," as they say here. The consequence is that the tax-payers, with two years' taxes to pay now, owing to the blunders of the State Legislature, are almost entirely out of money. Never before, since the war at least, has there been such general stagnation in business at this season of the year. Long faces and empty pockets are to be seen and heard of everywhere. The air seems burdened with complaints and gloomy prophecies of future failures. In short, the people here are greatly dispirited. I mean the white people—the tax-payers, of course—but the blacks also feel the depression, and were it not for their careless manner of life they would join the general chorus of groans. As it is they seem content to plod on in their customary way, satisfied "wid de Frencheyes," and working as well as they ever did before, which is not saying much. However, they do nearly all the work that is done here, and if the whites who own land have not money to hire them, the land, except in some instances, is either rented to poor whites or lies idle. Not one in a thousand of them in the country districts have improved their condition since their freedom. They live in huts, as they used to in slave times, sleep on the ground or floor, wear rags, and are, perhaps, not quite as conscientious about title to movable property as in former days. They work from year's end to year's end, and are no better off when settlement-day comes than when they commenced. They have lost much of the intrepid devotion to the Republican Party that they had at the close of the war, and have no longer the most implicit reliance in every "Yankee," or Northern man, they meet. However, as a mass they are Republicans, and will continue such so long as the whites use the word nigger, or decry the evident difference between the races. They have forgotten the animosities and grudges of the past, and only remember or think of the injuries of the present. They never will forget the debt they owe for their freedom, and while the remembrance of slavery lasts they will not fail to show becoming gratitude to the party that was instrumental in procuring for them that precious boon. So it happens that when an ex-rebel or ex-slave-holder joins the ranks of the Republican Party, they support him with great vigor. In fact, I think they prefer men of that kind, no matter how violent they may have been as masters or Democrats, to Northerners, and when they are called on to vote for an original Union man they do it with a vim and enthusiasm worthy of imitation even by the drilled and disciplined voters of close districts in the North.

THE OLD WHIGS.

There is, and always has been, a strong element in Virginia, requiring but little encouragement, that will oppose the Democracy, no matter with what tools they do it. It is composed of the old Whigs, and is gradually being augmented in strength by additions from the class known as poor whites, who are beginning to believe that the Democratic is in fact the rich man's party. The old Whigs were the Union men of the war; who voted against secession because it was a Democratic idea; who never felt satisfied, even when dragged off by sectional feeling, with the Confederate Administration because it was Democratic, and who are now ready to oppose the so-called Conservative Party, because it is also Democratic. Many of them who were frightened into the ranks of their old enemies by the cries of "nigger equality," or were soured by the loss of slave property, are returning to their old allegiance, and have again taken up the gauntlet against Locofocoism. So the Republican Party of Virginia is made up today of the freedmen—most numerous—old line Whigs and poor whites, with here and there rare exceptions indeed, an ex-rebel, who has "swallowed the pup" as they call it, hide and all—i. e. gone clear over to Radicalism. It is no longer under the sole control of "carpet-baggers," so-called, but its conventions and primary meetings embrace among their members men whose names are known as those of the "old families." Take this county, for instance, and you will find L. L. Lewis and Wm. H. Eggborn, both young men under thirty, and the offspring of old and respected families, leading the masses with shrewd vigor and deserved success. Capt. Wm. A. MacNulty—no longer a carpet-bagger, but quite a large property-holder, and a permanent resident—is another leader, who shows by his success what a man can do, even in a community where his principles are universally disliked, by pursuing a straightforward and uncompromisingly honorable course. These three young men have organized the party here, have carried it through to victory, and are keeping it together now for another and greater success this Fall. In some of the adjoining counties no such leaders have been found, consequently the raw material is going to waste. Rappahannock, for instance, is Democratic; but its mountain boys have frequently since the war showed their true faith by giving large majorities against the "Rich Man's Party."

WORSHIPING THE NEGRO VOTE.

One day in each month, in every county in Virginia, is set apart as "Court day." The County Court meets then, and all the business of the county requiring adjudication is attended to, or rather commenced, for the Court sometimes lasts several days. It is gossip day, when news is exchanged from distant parts of the county, when the state of the crops is compared, when advice is given and received regarding patent farm machinery, seed grain, &c., and when a great deal of liquor is drank. Such days are harvest days for the politicians and office-seekers. They are occasions when everybody is apt to meet everybody else; when constables serve their writs, Sheriffs do their work, and debts are contracted and collected. The "Court-house" becomes in this way the centre of attraction for the county, and people who live there are apt to know every body for miles around. The office-seekers are certain to be on hand on "Court days," and it is a noticeable fact that all of them truckle to the black vote. Some talk of the "slavery of the white man," but all talk of the freedom of the blacks, and in these public speeches never make use of the word "nigger." In fact it is the evident effort of all of them to propitiate the new power in politics. To do this they will promise almost anything and do almost anything, except to accept the Radical nomination. At Culpeper Court-house the colored meetings and republican conventions are held in the building known as the "Antioch Church," where the colored people congregate on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings for religious worship. Their politics and their religion are closely allied; so much so that the Radical nominee is called the "Antioch candidate," and frequently, in speaking of the Republican Party, it is called Antioch. So it happens that some of these speakers in this county are willing to pledge themselves to Antioch, but not to take the Antioch nomination.

"Now," said one, "if Antioch makes a nomination, I will run independent, and by receiving Antioch's support, with what conservative votes I can get, I will carry the county; but I can't accept Antioch's platform entire." In other words, he was willing to accept favors but would grant none. And this is the way it goes.

As it is in this county and in this section so is is in the rest of the State, except that the party here is in a fine state of discipline. This discipline is owing the fact that the leaders are intelligent and enjoy the respect of the community at large. They are fearless in their efforts to overcome the influence of capitalists or property-holders over the laboring classes. You have doubtless heard of and witnessed the effects of that influence, but you can have no idea of its evil results until you see its working in communities like this, where the mass of wealth is politically on one side. Here poor white men who rent land, or rent houses from aristocratic Democrats, as well as the negroes who work for them, are expected to follow their landlord to the polls and vote as he does. A refusal to accept his dictum in that respect is followed by a notice to quit. At one time these notices to quit were feared by the blacks, but they are feared no longer. In truth, the blacks have at last found out that they control their own labor, and are united in their demands for political freedom. "I works for who I pleases, provided he pays me, and votes for who I pleases," is their motto now. They accept a discharge from employment based on political grounds with great equanimity, knowing that labor is scarce, and that all black laborers being Republicans, they will stand as good a chance as any one else to get work again. They work cheaper than the whites can afford to, even if the whites were inclined to work at all, which is seldom the case, and consequently they enjoy a kind of monopoly. They do not strike in a body, not having learned that civilized art yet; but there seems to be a tacit understanding among them to submit to whatever impositions the land-holders may inflict, and at the same time to stand by each other politically. There was a time when they did not like to be called Republicans and Radicals as well as they do now. It was when the party was alone composed of their own color and white people for whom they had but little respect. Now, however, that the party embraces numbers of men who command social distinction, they are more independent, and are commencing to feel proud of their political principles. Nothing will ever eradicate with the masses of the old slaves their inherent regard for old and so-called aristocratic, or respectable families. All the world knows that they never had any respect for poor white men, however friendly they might be toward them. And they are today more independent than the poor whites—I mean the ignorant whites—for they have emancipated themselves from the political leadership of their old masters, while their fellow white slaves are still in the meshes to a greater or less extent. Nevertheless, as the leaven spreads, and additions to the ranks are made from the upper classes, the whites follow as of old, and many of them are now staunch Republicans.

E. P. B.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRYANT'S HOMER.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. Translated into English blank verse. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Vol. I. Imperial, 8vo., pp. 324. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

Mr. BRYANT's great task of translation approaches its end—for him indeed, we suppose, is ended; for here we have the first twelve books of the *Odyssey*, in the same sumptuous form in which his version of the Iliad first appeared; and we may be sure that the remaining twelve are already in the printer's hands. It is a matter of sincere national congratulation that a version of the great Greek epic was undertaken and has been completed by that one of our native poets who was best fitted for the task, whose clearness and simplicity of style, whose genuineness of feeling and severity of taste, and whose power of sustained dignity of expression bring him into such direct sympathy with his author. Criticism by mere comparison is poor; and perhaps it cannot be truly said that Mr. BRYANT's is in every respect and in all points the best English version of HOMER; but we will venture to say that it is the most readable of all the English versions; that in the combination of faithfulness and spirit it has no superior, if it have a rival; and will venture also the prediction that it will hereafter be the most frequently read of any.

The few—and even among those that are called scholars they are very few—who are able to read a Greek epic poem or tragedy continuously through in the original with real enjoyment, will object to this version, that they miss in it the rapid flow and the almost undying fire of the blind bard's song. But this criticism is equally true of every other English translation, and we might safely say of all translations of these poems. It is notably so of CHAPMAN's, which is much praised on opposite grounds, chiefly, we must believe, by those who have never read it through, and who are content to repeat at second hand the extravagant laudations which a first acquaintance with it elicited from the morbidly sensitive nature and ill-balanced, thoroughly uncritical mind of KEATS. The comparative sluggishness of movement to which we refer is in a great measure, if not entirely, the result of the difference of rhythm between the Greek hexameter and the English blank verse. Being so, it must be accepted as unavoidable; for English hexameters thus far have been, and from the nature of English prosody ever must be, only a weak and hobbling caricature of the Greek. This is true of them even in a short poem; and the reading of a long English poem in hexameter, or so-called hexameter verse, is one of the most wearisome semblances of literary pleasure yet devised by human ingenuity. In our language a rush, in narrative poetry, is attainable only in the octosyllabic line. SCOTT attained it often; BYRON sometimes. But the fatal facility of that verse, and its lack of weight and dignity, make it particularly unfit as a representative of HOMER's massive although quickly-moving style. It has rapidity without momentum; it is too thin. We may be sure that if HOMER were to write in English, he would use not the octosyllabic or the hexameter verse, or even the heroic couplet, but blank verse; and Mr. BRYANT's choice, directed by sound taste, has been vindicated in the execution.

In the preface to this volume, Mr. BRYANT defends himself against adverse criticism of his use of the Latin names of the Greek gods—Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Pluto, Mars, Minerva, Venus, and the rest, instead of Zeus, Heré, Poseidon, Hades, Ares, Pallas and Aphrodité. He does this on the ground that those names—the Latin—are naturalized by a usage of six hundred years, that all our poets and great writers from CHAUCER have used them, that to each of those names there is annexed in the mind of the English reader, for whom the translation is made, a peculiar set of attributes; but that if the Greek names were substituted for them, the reader in question, unless he were somewhat a Greek scholar, would be obliged to turn to his classical dictionary. He adds, forcibly, that "we talk (he means we, of English race, but might justly have said that all people, whether scholars or not, and of what nation soever, talk) of the Venus of Milo, the Venus of Medicis, the Jupiter of Phidias, and never think of calling a statue of Mars a statue of Ares." The defense is good, and it would seem that the usage in question is too long and too firmly rooted to be disregarded or changed. But, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the Latin names came into our language merely because our earlier writers did not know the Greek ones; for before the year 525, there were probably not a dozen men in England who could read Greek, certainly not a single poet—that in making HOMER speak of Jupiter and Juno, names are put into his mouth with which he was entirely unacquainted;—and that the Greek names are not only the right ones, but much more beautiful, more suited to poetical use than the Latin. How much finer, for instance, is Persephoné than Proserpine, Demeter than Ceres, Aphrodité than Venus. The point, however, is not very essential, and the Latin names will not for any reader, unless he is somewhat captious and pedantic, mar the enjoyment of Mr. BRYANT's noble and highly-finished work.

Mr. BRYANT also alludes in his preface to a difference of style between the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* which supports the opinion held by some of the most learned and accomplished critics that these poems were not written by the same author. Mr. BRYANT expresses no opinion upon this point, which, even if we deemed ourselves competent, we should not here discuss. But the difference, patent to all critics, and disputed by none, is one which is of very considerable moment to the general reader. For by this difference of style and treatment, no less than by an equal difference in the nature of the subject, the *Odyssey* is a much more interesting poem to any modern reader than the *Iliad*. The *Iliad* was the great national poem of the Greek peoples. The traditions, the religion, and the origin and glory of the heroes and demigods to whom the great Greek families delighted to trace their origin, were there embodied in immortal song. The parts of it which are least attractive, and to speak candidly, often wearisome to modern readers, the incessant combats, the catalogues of men and ships, and the genealogies, were just those in which a Greek took a personal interest. The *Iliad*, with the combats left out, would have been to him like SHAKESPEARE's great philosophical tragedy without the Prince. But those vivid descriptions of bloody strife in which we are told, with the particularity of the evidence before a Coroner's jury, just where the spear or the sword entered and what kind of wound it made, and how the wounded hero screamed, are foreign to our taste. The *Morte d'Arthur* is a great romance—one of those few compositions to which the epithet immortal may be rightfully applied. But in that the continual jousting becomes oppressive. A great combat, in which the principal personages engage, which is described with spirit, and which produces an appreciable effect on the progress of events, is a stirring and a welcome incident; but we soon grew tired of being told how this, that, or the other pair of knights "feutred their spears" at short notice and pitched each other out of their saddles upon the plain. It becomes almost as monotonously sanguinary as the reports of the political consultations and festive gatherings of the supporters of the Ring. From this forbidding trait the *Odyssey* is entirely free. While it is so far removed from us in time, in the nature of its incidents, in manners and customs, in its machinery and in costume, to present to us the strangeness and the novelty of almost another world, its chief interest is of a purely human, and, in a great measure, even of a domestic character. A faithful and beautiful wife, who is tormented by the brutal assiduity of a horde of selfish suitors that devour her substance and keep her household in an uproar,—an ingenuous and simple-hearted although discreet youth, her son, who frets over his inability to protect his mother, and longs for the return of a father whom he cannot remember, —a victorious soldier, who is buffeted by fate and tempted by fortune in a long journey homeward, which, in fact, becomes a checkered wandering through the then known world, and indeed beyond its boundaries,—these are the elements of interest in the *Odyssey*. Minerva, who takes father and son into her protection and carries them triumphantly through their troubles, defeating the machinations of Neptune, the evil genius of the tale, is, notwithstanding her goddess-like traits, more of a great, good fairy than a Jove-born dweller on Olympus. The *Odyssey* has thus very much more of a modern air than the *Iliad*; not merely that in which some critics find evidence of its having been composed in a later age than that in which the poem to which it is the sequel must have been written, but a certain air of homeliness, a flavor of simple humanity, a power of awakening in modern breasts a direct individual sympathy with its personages, which is hardly to be found in any other epic or dramatic composition in the literature of Greece and Rome. We are sure that there must be many among even the intelligent and best educated among our readers who have not read the *Odyssey*, and them we advise to choose this as the next book they read for pure pleasure. Let them read it as a mere story of human love, and faith, and trial, and suffering, and adventure. We assure them that they have never read such another—one in which the interest is so completely and equally sustained from the beginning to the end, or one more artfully and at the same time more simply constructed. As a mere story, divested of all poetical ornament, and told in plain and simple prose, it is almost without a rival in the whole range of literature. From it, too, the Greek mythology in its highest and purest form, and the constitution of Greek society, its manners, customs, and habits of thought and feeling, can be learned better than from a heap of classical dictionaries.

Mr. BRYANT's version of this great poem is, as we have already implied, the most attractive and readable of all that are known to us. It has a simple dignity without boldness, a clearness and directness of expression, and a manly muscularity of phrase with all the smoothness of its verse, that suit the subject and represent the style of the author as well as it would seem that can be represented in English verse. As we do not propose entering into a close comparison of this version with those of other translators, we shall give no extracts from it. We have looked for one to present to our readers as an example at once of Mr. BRYANT's success and of the character of the original poem: but we have looked in vain. No really great poem can be adequately represented by extracts, and of all poems and poets this poem and this poet, least. For its beauty is eminently the beauty of a grand and perfect whole. It is the design, the completeness of the execution, the sustained power, the continuity of interest, the fitness of the parts to the whole, rather than the peculiar beauty of any one passage which give a great work like this its superiority and its enduring beauty and interest. We could not, therefore, give an extract from it by which it would not be really misrepresented, unless we chose one altogether too long for the columns of a daily newspaper. As to minute verbal criticism, we had marked half a dozen passages, with the purpose of showing that the translator might, perhaps, have given a more faithful or more vivid, rendering of the original. But this, after all, as we are not writing for scholars, would be a superfluous, as it would have also been an ungrateful and perhaps a hypercritical task; and we prefer the worthier and more agreeable function of commendation, which we can perform heartily and without reserve. Mr. BRYANT's version of the *Odyssey* will add much to his great reputation, and repeats the assurance given by his *Iliad*, that his completed work will bring high honor to his country by the hand from whom it would be most welcome.

LIFE OF JOHN STERLING. By THOMAS CARLYLE. OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. I. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. 1871.

These volumes form part of the complete republication of Mr. CARLYLE's works, in a cheap and convenient form. Of the first volume, *Sartor Resartus*, over 30,000 copies were sold in England, and it had a proportionately large sale in this country. Yet to those who are about to read CARLYLE for the first time, the *Life of Sterling* may be commended in preference to *Sartor Resartus*. It is a charming piece of biography, and contains fewer eccentricities of CARLYLE's style than any other of his books, except the *Essays*.

The *Life of Cromwell*, like the same author's *History of the French Revolution*, is a work of the highest historical value. It has completely superseded all other biographies of the great Protector.

People who possess the more costly editions of CARLYLE might with advantage buy this one. It is only ninety cents a volume, and it will always be found handy for railroad reading, or for the country and the seaside. The type is large and clear, and the paper excellent. A cheaper book was never offered to the public.

CICERO. By Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This is another volume in the well-known and popular series of ancient classics for English readers. A clear and satisfactory account is given of CICERO's life and works, and there are few readers who may not find entertainment and instruction from Mr. COLLINS' pages. The entire series is well worthy of being added to every good library.

PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE. By JOHN LEIGHTON, F. S. A. New-York: SCRIBNER & CO.

This is the best account of the "Seventy-three days of the second siege" which has yet appeared. Now is the time to collect contemporary works on the wonderful events so recently witnessed in Paris—and so soon half forgotten!—and Mr. LEIGHTON's curious book ought to be preserved with unusual care, for it is filled with illustrations from sketches taken on the spot, portraits from photographs, maps, plans, and other material for the future historian. The reading matter is extremely interesting, and, altogether, this book may be warmly recommended to the notice of the public.

—Messrs. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. (Boston) have recently published a beautifully-printed edition of BRYANT's *Iliad*, in two volumes. The size is more convenient than that of the first edition, and in its present shape Mr. BRYANT's admirable translation will doubtless have a large sale. It is now brought within the reach of persons of the most moderate means.—Messrs. OSGOOD & Co. have also published *The Member for Paris*, a most interesting "tale of the Second Empire." Their weekly paper, *Every Saturday*, continues to increase in attractiveness and prosperity.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Their Numbers, Wealth and Power—A Careful Statement of Their Present Condition and Prospects.

The following interesting letter has been addressed to Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, and although not intended for publication, contains so clear an account of the present condition of the Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountain region that he has permitted it to be printed in the St. Louis *Republican*, from whose columns we quote it:

DEER LODGE CITY, Montana, Sept. 3, 1871.

Hon. Robert Campbell, Indian Peace Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Knowing that you were familiar many years ago, with the numbers, wealth and power of most of the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains, I have thought that it might interest you to hear what their present condition and prospects are. For the past fourteen years I have lived in the Rocky Mountains, and hence have been in constant contact with all the tribes from Colorado to the British line; and thus becoming thoroughly conversant with their customs, habits, languages and modes of life, has caused me to take a very great interest in the way our Indian affairs are managed, and led me to desire that they could be conducted upon some plan that would do more equal and exact justice to both whites and Indians. That the matter has been very badly managed in the past is patent to any observing mind.

At the beginning of the tide of emigration that left the Eastern States and swept across the continent to California and Oregon, the many tribes along the routes were numerous and in general prosperous; but the contact with the whites produced the heretofore inevitable decline in numbers and abasement of character which seems to follow like a curse in the footsteps of civilization and to fall with a blighting influence upon the natives of the soil. This is owing principally to the introduction among them of whisky and other attendant evils which produce famine, disease, poverty, dissensions and wars among themselves and with the whites, and is leading to the rapid extermination of all the tribes of the mountains and plains of the great West, some of whom have already declined so far as to have lost their tribal names, and, to prevent their utter extinction, have become incorporated into other and stronger tribes.

"WASHAKEE's" band of Shoshonees, or Snakes, who formerly ranged from Bear River to the mouth of Sweetwater River, are now upon a reservation in Wind River Valley. They are very much reduced in numbers, and are almost entirely dependent upon the Indian Department for a living, as there is now no buffalo, and but few elk, deer or antelope in their country. They are located in a beautiful valley, and seem to be contented and desire to learn to farm, and, if properly managed and cared for, will soon cease their nomadic life and quit the chase for the more quiet pursuits of raising stock and tilling the soil. They are not at war with any other tribes except the Sioux, who will persist in coming to their reservations, and steal their horses, and occasionally kill some of them. They complain, and justly too, that Government does not protect them on their reservations.

The "Sheep-Eater" band of Snakes and the Bannacks, who formerly ranged from the head almost to the mouth of Snake River, are now nearly all on a reservation at "Lemlu," near the forks of Salmon River, and on another one near old Fort Hall on Snake River. The first-named reservation has a farm in operation on a small scale, and these Indians, who are naturally of the most gentle and tractable disposition of any of the mountain tribes, are glad to learn how to farm, and are willing to work, when they see that they get the benefit of their labor. There is no game in their country except a few mountain sheep, and they do not leave the reservations to hunt, but live on the products of the farm, their annuities, and salmon, of which latter there is abundance in Salmon River. The farm has only been in operation about a year, and now they have sixty-five acres under cultivation, which is doing very well, considering the limited means at the disposal of the agent.

The Flatheads and Pend Orrilles are now partially civilized. They have farms of their own, generally on their reservations in the Bitter Root and Jocko Valleys. They are in comfortable circumstances, have large bands of horses and many cattle. Owing to the labors of the Jesuit missionaries, who have had a few missions among them since 1843, they attend church with considerable regularity, and profess the Catholic religion, and are usually married by the rites of the church. These Indians are quiet and peaceable. A portion of them still make semi-annual trips to the Yellow-stone and Missouri Rivers to hunt buffalo, but if they are properly managed for a few years they will become self-sustaining and will cease to go after buffalo and will become permanent residents on their farms.

The Nez Perces are rapidly becoming civilized, and stay mostly on their reservations on Snake River, Clear Water, and the Columbia; they are rich in horses and cattle, and farm to a considerable extent. A small part of them still go with the Flat-heads and Pend'Oreilles to hunt on the plains of the Missouri and Yellowstone, but they can easily be induced to stay at home. They are quiet and well-disposed, and are quite intelligent. Many of them can speak English, and a few can read and write.

The Crow Indians have an agency and farm in the upper part of the Yellowstone valley, where there are 112 acres under cultivation. These Indians take great interest in the farm, and are seemingly very anxious to learn how to conduct farming operations, and desire to be furnished with implements, seeds, &c. They seem to fully realize the fact that, although game is still abundant in their country, the time is not far distant when they will be compelled to farm or starve, and they fully appreciate the kindness of the Government in giving them annuities and learning them how to farm.

The Blackfeet and Piegans have an agency and farm on the Teton River, which has some eighty-six acres under cultivation, but as game of all kinds, and buffalo in particular, is abundant in their country, they take but little interest in farming operations as yet, although the most intelligent among them admit that they will have to farm some day, although they think the time farther off than it really is.

The greatest difficulty which is experienced in keeping the Indians at their agencies and on their reservations is caused by influential and unprincipled men, who are interested in trading whisky to them. They persuade the Indians to leave their agencies and go into the Indian country out of the reach of their agents, so that they can trade them whisky with impunity, and nothing but the unceasing vigilance of Indian Superintendent J. H. VIALL keeps this crying evil within bounds. He has taken energetic measures to suppress this atrocious traffic, and if properly supported will soon succeed in bringing to justice or driving out of the country all those nefarious scoundrels who are engaged in it. I look upon this whisky trading as a crime but little less than actual murder, for it brings with it a long train of attendant evils which are productive of a vast sum of human misery.

Owing to the judicious administration of Indian affairs by Superintendent VIALL, there is a more contented feeling among all the Indians of this Territory than there has ever been heretofore. They see and know that he is using all means in his power to promote their comfort and welfare, and had our Indian affairs been managed in the past with as much justice and genuine kindness of heart as has been shown by Superintendent VIALL, we would have had fewer bloody and expensive Indian wars, and less of the hostile and suspicious feeling that long years of injustice, false promises and bad faith have engendered in the mind of the Indian, till he has grown to look on all our promises as mere subterfuges to swindle him. The total lack of good faith shown by our Government, and the slight punishment that is sometimes inflicted on the Indians when they break the many treaties made with them, has caused the Indians to look on all treaties as a farce that either party can ignore at will.

Now when we do make a treaty with any tribe we should observe it to the letter, and should make them do the same, and unless this is done, no treaty will ever be observed for any length of time. The whites are almost invariably the first to break treaty stipulations, and then they wage war on the poor Indian for following their example.

The dictates of humanity demand that the Indians should be put on reservations, and fed and clothed by Government until they become sufficiently instructed in the arts of civilized life to sustain themselves. The onward march of civilization is fast exterminating the noble red men, who were once the undisputed owners of all this fair land. They have suffered great injustice and cruelty, and unless they now have protection from the strong arm of the Government, in a few short years their place will know them no more. I remain, very truly yours,

GRANVILLE STUART.

The new Legislature of Tennessee met and organized yesterday. JOHN C. VAUGHAN was elected Speaker of the Senate and JAMES D. RICHARDSON Speaker of the House. GOV. SENTER's valedictory message is expected today.

SOME REASONS FOR REFORM.

THE DEPARTMENT PARKS.

How Filling is Obtained Cheap for Grading—Judge Hilton's Lots on Fifty-Sixth-Street.

The friends of Judge HENRY HILTON have claimed for him in his administration of the public parks an economy amounting to absolute parsimony. Numerous instances have been quoted where he has effected savings in small matters, and these have not been controverted. But the general exhibit of expenditure which appeared in the communications to the Controller showed a monstrous extravagance in the gross, somewhat hard to reconcile with the undoubted economy in detail. Men ask, Where can the money have gone? and are told that the parks have been greatly improved; that the construction of the boulevards has rapidly progressed, and that the streets and the avenues under the supervision of the Department have been filled and graded to a very large extent. Granted that this is true; yet still the expenditure is enormous, even for these results, which there is no desire in any quarter to undervalue, though the improvements in the parks are more than doubtful. Still the question recurs: "What has become of the money?"

The answer to this is not difficult to give. The number of men employed in the Department is infinitely greater than it need be. This excess is brought about by the system adopted by the Department to get filling for the grading of streets and avenues. For this system Mr. HILTON is not responsible, since it was practiced by Mr. KELLOGG under the old Commissioners. But at that time it was done honestly, and was a saving to the City; now it is done corruptly, and is a source of great loss. This system is the excavating of cellars and the grading of lots by the Central Park workmen for the sake of the filling. When Mr. KELLOGG inaugurated this, during the grading of Sixth-avenue, the lots so excavated were all in immediate proximity with that avenue. The great source of expense is in the carrying it to the dumping-ground. This was obviated then, and the City did really effect a saving. But now lots are excavated in all parts of the City, sometimes fully two miles from the part of Eighth-avenue that is being graded. The expense of carrying it that distance would be something terrible. For the sake of illustration, the public may consider the case of a lot excavated by the Department on Seventy-sixth-street and Avenue A, part of which was rock. This cellar was eleven feet deep, twenty-five feet front, and sixty feet deep, or 555 cubic yards. A contractor would excavate this for sixty cents a cubic yard, provided that he could make arrangements for dumping the earth in the vicinity. If he could not make any such arrangement, he would charge seventy cents. Now the sixty cents a cubic yard may be taken as the cost of excavating, which it confessedly is, according to the testimony of all contractors. They rely for their profits on what they can get for the earth they dump. When the Department of Public Works is filling up a street or dock, the man who has the contract stations a clerk where the earth is wanted. He gives to every cart of earth dumped there a ticket, and at the end of the week the tickets are cashed for ten cents apiece. This, then, is the true profit of the excavator. But if the carts have to traverse an immense space, as in the case of the lot on Avenue A, the cost of such a transit would, according to a contractor, be close on two dollars a cubic yard. The original expense of excavating the cellar was $333, or rather would have been if a private contractor had done the job. Add to this $1,100, the cost of dumping it on Eighth-avenue, and the total expense amounts to $1,433. But on Judge HILTON's pretty books this does not show at all. On the contrary, the filling is put down as gratis, and the real expense is hidden under the general head of labor.

It must not be supposed that this is an isolated case. It is one of very many. Not to mention Judge HILTON's own lots on Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where the Department is blasting away some twenty feet of surface rock, nor FERNANDO WOOD's little property on the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, there are many others which can be named. The contractor who has engaged to excavate a cellar sees one of the subforemen of the public parks, slips a hundred dollar bill in his hand, and arranges that the public parks shall excavate the cellar on condition of having the filling for nothing. Now as the Park can have at any time all the filling it wants for $1 08 per cubic yard, the advantage to the citizens of paying nothing for the earth and $14 33 for the labor is something that nobody can see who does not wear Tammany spectacles.

But even this calculation supposes that no more men and no more teams are employed than ordinary contractors would engage. The Park Department has nearly twice as many. If any reader of the TIMES is anxious to know how slowly men can work on emergencies, or how many men it can take to do a small job of digging, he is respectfully invited to watch the laborers of this Department. Madison-square afforded recently, and probably does even now, some of the liveliest instances of lazy laborers that civilization ever witnessed. There was on one of the gangs employed here a middle-aged, bloated-faced man who wore long black cur's, that looked as if part of a wig, but were really genuine. This specimen of a rumsucker had generally a spade or a rake in his hand, which he would slowly use for half a minute, and would then cease as if thoroughly exhausted. Two-thirds of his time was passed in lighting his pipe, and the remainder was divided between ogling passing females and reluctantly handling his spade. He was treated with great respect by the gauger or overlooker, and was perhaps a decayed politician. But such as he abound in the Department and draw their money with the utmost regularity. Such laborers, it is obvious, will not do half as much as the genuine sons of toil in the service of the contractors, more especially when they have to work only eight hours to the ten of outsiders. The carts of the Department also are smaller than others of the same nature, and are seldom properly filled. These things being considered, it will hardly seem exaggeration to say that when the 555 cubic yards of earth have been dumped on Eighth-avenue they have cost upwards of $2,000. Contrast this sum, which is the real one under Judge HILTON's survey, with the $599 40, which it should have cost at $1 08 per cubic yard, the proper price, and the economy of the present administration of the Public Parks is seen to be a detestable sham. Yet that notorious truth-teller, TOM FIELDS, boasted that the Department had furnished 225,500 cubic yards of filling for only a trifle more than the old Board had paid for 37,500 yards.

The same delightful economy has been practiced in obtaining stone for walls and foundations, and there is too much reason to fear that the virtuous HILTON himself has fallen from grace, and has used his position as executive officer of the Public Parks to his own pecuniary advantage and the City's loss. The facts are these: Last year Judge HILTON became possessed of lots Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 on Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. These lots commence 100 feet from Sixth-avenue and extend 125 feet up Fifty-sixth-street in a westerly direction. They all are, or have been, covered with fine hard rock, which reached up to an average height of some twenty feet. For some time past this stone has been quarried by the Central Park authorities, who employ there, as nearly as can be ascertained, a gang of twenty laborers, a foreman and assistant, and five teams. Rumor, which delights in defaming the most illustrious and the most virtuous, asserted loudly that Judge HILTON received a large amount for the stone which was thus taken from his lots. A reporter of the TIMES was sent to investigate the matter, and he, after inspecting the workmen at their labors, and hearing the remarks of the neighbors, went straight to head-quarters and interviewed Mr. KELLOGG, the Superintendent, at his office in Mount St. Vincent. That gentleman repelled with great warmth the idea that Judge HILTON had ever received a penny from the Department for his stone, and explained the matter in this way:

"You see the Legislature have again altered the grade of Eighth-avenue. The consequence is that the western slope of the Central Park has to be changed to suit; new foundations have to be laid for walls, the direction of the contiguous roads has to be altered, and the entrances of the transverse roads have to be reconstructed. Now this necessitates large quantities of stone precisely of the kind and quality that we find on Judge HILTON's lots. I take that because it is the nearest I can get.

REPORTER—Isn't it rather an unusual proceeding?

KELLOGG—No, certainly not. Half of Sixth-avenue was graded in the same way. I wanted earth and filling, and I agreed with people who had building lots to excavate their cellars for them gratis, just to have the earth, and it was cheaper for the City.

REPORTER—That was earth, wasn't it—how about blasting rock?

KELLOGG—Perhaps this is the first case of the kind, but the stone is worth more than the labor. I consider that the City has the best of the bargain. Judge HILTON behaved in the handsomest manner about it. I told him that we wanted stone. He said that if the stone on his lots would be of any service to the Park he would be most happy to let us take it for nothing. He never had the least idea of being paid for it. He said distinctly that I was to take what I wanted, and to leave what I did not want, no matter what the condition of the lots might be when I left them.

REPORTER—This was very handsome and public-spirited on his part, was it not?

KELLOGG—Oh, very.

This concluded the interview, and the reporter next sought a gentleman who very recently owned one of the lots adjacent to Judge HILTON's. It is enriched with a towering mass of similar rock, of about the same height. The gentleman said that he had bought it without a preliminary inspection, and when he found what it would cost to have it graded, sold it again without any more ado. The expense of grading a single lot would be at the least $4,000 for the surface rock alone. This seemed to depreciate the value of HILTON's generosity very materially, and when the reporter saw a rock excavator, the boot was very completely on the other leg; or, to be plain, HILTON's generosity was nothing but a job.

This contractor said that his price for removing rock was on the average from $2 to $2 50 for grading and sub-grading. But it all depended on circumstances. If the stone was of good quality, fit for foundations and for walls, and especially for those large stones placed underneath the foundation walls, then he would do it for $1 50 if he could make arrangements to use the stone in a contiguous place. The hauling it was, of course, one of the greatest sources of expense. The price, $1 50, would not pay him, or nearly pay him, but his profit came from the stone. This always belonged to the excavator, but it was customary to leave in the lot sufficient stone for the foundation walls. He considered the stone on HILTON's lots as very good, and would do it for $1 50 per cubic yard, and make money on it, too.

From these statements it appears that Judge HILTON is indebted to the City for excavating the rock on his five lots. As the stone is the property of the excavator, and is an important consideration in the price of such labor, it cannot be pleaded as a set-off. The account, therefore, between the City and the executive officer of the Department of Public Parks should stand thus:

HENRY HILTON, Dr.

To the Department of Public Parks, for grading and subgrading five lots on Fifty-sixth-street, say	$18,000

WHAT OF THE VIADUCT?

Another Dissection of Hilton's Grand Scheme—The Impossibilities of the Work.

What has become of the Great Chinese Wall or Viaduct Railway? Has the late smash-up of other Ring schemes brought this also to a stand still? The patient public or that part of it which is doomed still to cram horse-cars to the number of seventy persons per car, impelling the philanthropist of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to interpose his efforts for prevention of cruelty to humanity, would like to know something of its progress.

Months ago the columns of some of our City journals displayed elaborate diagrams of the route to be traversed and wood-cuts of structures to be erected in this gigantic Ring work of masonry. Commencing at its "lower depot on the site of the old Tryon-row, with a handsome façade in the German renaissance style of architecture" and with "light and elegant iron bridges crossing to the side-walks on the west side of Centre-street, and the east side of Chatham-street;" thence to "the Great Central Depot" in the rear of the Metropolitan Hotel, "which occupies three entire blocks bounded by Marion and Crosby streets, on the west, Mulberry-street on the east, Houston-street on the north, and Spring-street on the south;" its right aorta sweeping in grand curves eastwardly over Bleecker, Bond, Great Jones streets and the Bowery, just below Cooper Institute, and thence worming its colossal serpentine course over all the blocks between Second and Third avenues to the Harlem River, or to "its great upper depot, occupying two blocks between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, and thence over into Westchester County," its left aorta spanning Broadway near the Olympic Theatre and Museum of Anatomy, upon a triumphal "bridge of the Saracenic style of architecture, with stone parapets and mullions richly ornamented with carvings;" thence on (ditto) bridges westwardly over Mercer, Green, Wooster, South Fifth-avenue, Thompson, Sullivan, Macdougal, Downing, Carmine and Bleecker streets, swinging round a circle northwardly between Sixth and Seventh avenues to Thirty-fourth-street; thence diagonally or divergently (according to cost) across blocks west of Broadway to a street among the Sixties; here striding the Boulevard upon another magnificent Saracen, skirting Ninth and Tenth avenues in graceful curves, overleaping Morningside Park, "recrossing Ninth-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and continuing on through the grounds on the east side of the Convent of the Sacred Heart to Kingsbridge."

From time to time the papers in the interest of this scheme have assured us that the road was "to be pushed with great vigor;" "two hundred skillful and well-informed engineers and surveyors are engaged in making a thorough survey, not only of the proposed route, but of a block on either side of it."

"The construction of that part of the line between City Hall and the great central depot will begin as soon as the report has been approved."

"This section is to have not less than eight tracks."

"The Company is already so thoroughly complete in all its arrangements that the opening of subscription-books for its capital will be immediately followed by the commencement of its construction."

"A rich and influential Board of Directors and incorporators" were so anxious to secure the stock that books were only opened to the public "after a proper apportionment of a large amount to each," and were ordered "to be closed on the 31st of August." By the terms of its charter this Company receives as a first installment $5,000,000 of City bonds. How much more thereafter time, Tammany, and legislative tools alone can tell.

Ignorance or doubt upon that point is, however, relieved somewhat by the interesting intelligence that "the seal of the Company is the largest in the country, the circular stamp being about two and a half inches in diameter, and the socket of the die so constructed that the die can be removed every evening and placed for security in the Company's safe." In addition to this we are told that "throughout the route as at present contemplated there will be no less than 340 street-crossings," all to be spanned with conspicuous bridges of the Saracenic (pronounced sorry-scene-ic) style, and that the occupants of "8,160 houses along the whole line" will enjoy from their windows a beautiful prospect of the sorry-scene-ic portion of this Viaduct Railway.

That there are some gentlemen in the Board of Directors whose character for integrity and worth entitles them to great public confidence, is unquestionably true. But a careful examination of the only official document which has been submitted to the people in reference to the construction of this railway shows unmistakably the Ring style of making up figures.

In July a report over the signature of Mr. HENRY HILTON, President, and which was announced as unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee, was extensively published in the City papers.

This report sets out in its commencement with the following assurance:

"The views presented are purposely made moderate, and it is believed they cannot be disputed. They are submitted to you as the result of our convictions, after carefully investigating the entire subject."

For the gigantic blunders or gross misrepresentations contained in this report some accountant must be responsible. It is charity to suppose that neither the President nor the Executive Committee examined the same before appending their signatures.

The first item for examination, which relates to the business to be done on the viaduct, we quote as follows:

"At present we have official information that there are being carried on the horse railroads of this City over 136,000,000 passengers per annum, 70,000,000 of whom are carried upon the lines east of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, running north and south."

A reference to the State Engineer's annual reports, in which may be found full, complete and perfect returns of all horse railroads in the State, made, too, under oath from some officer of the several Companies, exhibits the total number of passengers carried, or fares collected, on all the horse railroads of New-York City during the past five years as follows, viz.: For the year 1866, 92,327,050; 1867, 99,576,076; 1868, 104,918,000; 1869, 113,319,336; 1870, 114,101,539.

Upon the lines east of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, running north and south, there were for the year 1870, on Second-avenue, 9,462,736; on Third-avenue, 25,500,000; on Fourth-avenue, 7,766,541. Add to these one half of all passengers reported by the "Central Park, North and East River Railroad," commonly known as the Belt Road, 5,069,617, and one half of those carried by the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, which, however, is not a north and south road, 5,888,613, give a total of 53,687,567. For the year 1869, the corresponding number is only 52,204,157, a slight discrepancy from the seventy millions as stated in the report.

Second Item.—Mr. HILTON says: "The transportation business of the horse railroads is increasing rapidly, year by year, the increase during the past year being over twenty per cent." This is Ring figuring of percentage with a vengeance. The actual increase has been: For 1867, only seven and four-fifth per cent.; for 1868, only five and one-half per cent.; for 1869, only eight per cent., and for 1870, the year referred to, less than one per cent.

Third Item.—Mr. HILTON says: "If New-York City was not to increase in population from the time the Viaduct Roads are finished, it is but reasonable to assert that such roads, if both branches were now in operation, would receive 250,000 fares daily, and the railroads, steam-boats, horse-cars and stages would still retain 350,000 fares per day. * * * The reason of this may be found in the fact that very many persons who will use the Viaduct Road will also use the horse-cars and stages to carry them short distances to the Viaduct Railway Depot and elsewhere, and also in the fact that short travel increases with increased facilities." Here is twenty per cent. entirely outstripped; 91,250,000 fares on the Viaduct in a year, and the horse railroad companies not hurt a hair; and the marvel of all, it can be done without any increase in population of the City. The logic of the latter clause is mysterious. The Viaduct Road is to be over the cross-streets, its stations far away from the avenues, where crowds of short-transit passengers congregate, and with four or five stations per mile. What increased facilities for short travel will this railway on a Chinese wall afford?

Fourth Item.—Mr. HILTON estimates fares at thirteen cents for the Viaduct. If he will examine the reports of the metropolitan railways of London he will find that of the gross receipts for fares on those roads seventy per cent. are derived from the third-class passengers at two pence per head, twenty per cent. from second class, and only ten per cent. from the first class. Will either the toiling millions of New-York or short-transit passengers patronize a road which increases fares from five cents to thirteen cents? And will not horse-railroads in competition, both increase their facilities and reduce their fares? Here is a blade which cuts both ways.

Fifth Item.—Mr. HILTON's report, "making gross annual income $9,500,000. The expenses for maintenance, transportation, repairs, &c., of first-class roads doing a heavy passenger business are usually about fifty-five per cent. of gross receipts. This road will be much less, because," &c. * * * "But allowing for maintenance, &c., fifty per cent., $4,250,000, we have a net annual income from such line of viaduct of $5,250,000."

If anything was wanting to show the slip-shod style of the "moderate views" and "indisputable figures" of this report, we need go no further.

This kind of arithmetic out-rings the Ring.

What engineer will say that expenses of first-class roads, doing a heavy passenger business, are usually only fifty-five per cent. of gross receipts? Can the Viaduct Road, costing $5,000,000 per mile, be maintained and operated for a less percentage of receipts than the best horse-car roads in New-York? Possibly, if managed with the same skill which is displayed in preparing this report. The total cost for roads, equipments and real estate of the eighty miles of double-track horse railways in the City of New-York is $15,468,737 37, estimating the cost of the Fourth-avenue and Madison lines at $1,000,000, which is the only City road that does not return cost in full in the State Engineer's Reports. Those lines are constructed and operated under the Harlem Railroad charter, and separate cost is, therefore, not shown. The average cost of all these roads is about $193,750 per mile of double track. There is a wide difference in cost of these several roads, owing chiefly to amount and value of real estate embraced. The Sixth-avenue line has cost over $400,000 per mile; the Third-avenue over $360,000; while the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery returns less than $90,000, and the Broadway and Seventh-avenue less than $75,000 per mile. Now let us see how the percentage of "expenses for maintenance, transportation, repairs," &c., compares with "gross receipts." Leaving out of the estimates small receipts from sales of old horses, manure, iron, &c., about equal to some incidental expenses, not included in "operating and repairs," we find for the aggregate on these eighty miles of horse railways the following:

Receipts for 1868	$6,07[illegible]
Expenses of operating and repairs	4,6[illegible]
Net income	$1,387,224 39
Receipts for 1869	$6,654,540 11
Expenses	4,938,760 14
Net income	$1,715,779 97
Receipts for 1870	$7,022,[illegible]
Expenses	5,61[illegible]
Net income	$1,404,[illegible]

These figures are all taken from sworn returns, except in the cost of operating and repairs on Fourth-avenue line, which, for reasons before stated, are estimated.

The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, and the Eighth-avenue lines, return less receipts for 1870 than for 1869. How do these figures bear out the "moderate," "indisputable" and "reasonable allowance" calculations of the Viaduct men?

Sixth Item.—Mr. HILTON's enormous estimate of annual receipts for "freights on the eastern branch of the New-York (Viaduct) Railway, $2,600,000," is simply absurd. Bear in mind that all freights must be both raised and lowered fifteen to twenty or more feet to obtain transportation on this road, and a more correct idea of the probable business may be obtained. And with the passenger transit transferred to this Chinese or Saracenic wall, will the directors deny even the competition of the immense capital invested in surface roads, where freight will always naturally flow?

Seventh Item.—Mr. HILTON says that his "estimates are very moderate, as one line of horse-cars alone is now carrying annually over 30,000,000 passengers." The Third-avenue, which carries more than double the number of any other line, except Eighth avenue, has never reached that sum by fifteen per cent. As percentage is the familiar method of stating results, the statisticians of the Viaduct can estimate how wide they are from truth.

Eighth Item.—"The cost of necessary real estate for viaducts and depots is estimated at $1,000,000 per mile, or say for eighty lots with buildings, at an average cost of $12,000 each." In a direct line, without any deflections or curvatures, and with the lots in every block exactly on this right line, there would be required eighty lots per mile, from the City Hall to Harlem River or to Manhattanville, which distance the report has abridged by another percentage to seven and a half miles.

With the great curvatures and diagonal parts of the route indicated, with the necessity of taking scores of lots where only a corner or a part is cut by the Viaduct, with the lower depot at City Hall, the great central depot at the Metropolitan Hotel, three entire blocks, the great upper depot at Harlem, two blocks, another at Manhattanville, and intermediate depots, this railway is to be a gigantic and impatient Oliver, swallowing millions and crying for more.

But this article is too long to permit of showing the many other "moderate views" of that report.

Five million dollars of City bonds will be but a tub thrown to the whale. The Viaduct could hold in its capacious belly three Court-houses, a dozen palatial mansions, and all the plasterers, carpenters and carpet-men of the Ring.

Hilton and Hilton's Master.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. HENRY HILTON is Mr. A. T. STEWART's legal adviser. His present identification with Mr. SWEENY and the City Parks makes it very desirable to the tax-payers to know whether Mr. STEWART is Mr. HILTON's adviser in political matters. Will you please give us the amount of A. T. STEWART's real and personal tax which he pays the City. It is presumed that Mr. STEWART has, at least $10,000,000 personal property in his business. For how much is he taxed? Please give us the figures. TAX-PAYERS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

A Complete Summary of Plon-Plon's Justificatory Pamphlet.

The *Gaulois* publishes a pamphlet which it states is about to be issued by Prince NAPOLEON, entitled *La Vérité à mes Calomniateurs*. In it the Prince, after explaining his reasons for meeting the attacks that have been made upon him, notably by M. JULES FAVRE in the Assembly, proceeds to meet two charges: 1. That he had provoked the late war; and 2, that he had avoided meeting the enemy. With respect to the first charge he says that in June, 1870, being desirous of becoming better acquainted with Europe and of escaping from "sterile agitations and political intrigues," he obtained the Emperor's permission to leave France, which he did without the last suspicion of any impending danger. The first intimation of such was conveyed to him by a telegram which he received at Bergen, in Norway, on the 8th of July, which ran thus: "Situation very delicate as relates to the Prusso-Spanish incident, but nothing new yet. Saw M. OLLIVIER this morning, who requests your Imperial Highness to keep within reach of the telegraph, and will send dispatch if necessary." On the 13th of July he received at Tromsoe the following telegram: "Complications removed. The Prince of PRUSSIA withdraws his pretensions. To-day communication will be made to the Chambers. Will send details." Again on the 15th of July came a dispatch: "Last evening and to-night have been manifestations demanding war. The majority in the Chambers are for war, but will hesitate to take that extreme step. The ministry is very hesitating. Today there will be interpellations. I will telegraph. Great preparations for war are going on." Upon the same evening he received the following dispatch: "The Emperor begs you to return as speedily as possible. War inevitable. Reply immediately by telegraph." The Prince states that he started at once, and arrived in Paris on the 21st. In reply to the charge of having avoided the enemy by accepting a mission to Italy, he says that on his return he solicited an active command, and the Emperor offered him the conduct of an expedition to land troops in Denmark and upon the Baltic coast, which offer he eagerly accepted. Two military councils were held, and the Prince submitted a plan of organization, but the Emperor, by the advice of his Ministers, placed the naval forces which were to form part of the expedition under the command of Admiral BOUET WILLAUMEZ. The Prince foresaw difficulties likely to arise from a divided command, but determined to meet them and submitted his plans of action, which were examined by the Cabinet and greatly modified. It being evident that the expedition would not be ready for some time, the Prince obtained the Emperor's permission to accompany him from Paris to the frontier. On the 28th of July an imperial order was issued at Metz attaching General of Division Prince NAPOLEON to the Head-quarters of the Army of the Rhine. The pamphlet says: "I need not recall the events which occurred between the 28th of July and the 19th of August. I sadly, simply and silently remained with the Emperor until the morning of the 19th of August, when His Majesty came into my hut and said to me, 'Things are going on badly. You are of no use to me here. A single chance, not very probable, but still possible, would be decisive. That is that Italy, pronouncing in favor of France, should declare war and endeavor to bring Austria with her. No one is better fitted for a mission to your father-in-law and Italy than yourself. You must set out at once for Florence. I have written to the King. There is my letter.' My first impression was one of astonishment. I resisted at first. My ardent desire was to share to the last the fate of our soldiers. I observed that it seemed to me very improbable that the immediate active co-operation of Italy could be obtained, and still more so that of Austria; that, personally, without direct responsibility for events, I desired to remain with the army and the Emperor." Yielding to pressure, the Prince at last accepted the mission, the Emperor observing, "You will only leave me for a few days; if your mission is not successful, you will rejoin me. MCMAHON's plans are well arranged; the army retires upon Paris by the northern fortresses. It will be before Paris, probably, that we shall deliver a decisive battle, and by that time you will be back." The Prince declines to state what were the orders and instructions he received, but says that he reached Florence on the 21st, and found that it was an impossible task in twenty-four hours to induce Italy to act against victorious Prussia, especially as the negotiations included Vienna as well as Florence. After quoting a despatch from the French Ambassador at Florence to prove that the Ministry at Paris were aware of this mission, and a telegram from Gen. TROCHU, dated Aug. 25, stating that the position of affairs had rather improved, the Prince states that, on the 27th, learning that the Emperor and the army were marching upon Chesne Populeux and away from Paris, he determined to quit Florence, and forwarded the following telegram to the Emperor: "I do not think I shall be able to induce Italy to take part in the war until circumstances change. In obedience to your orders I have refused to discuss the subject of a diplomatic intervention. I learn from Paris that my mission has been commented upon, that questions have been asked in the Chamber, and that the Minister has offered but a poor defense for me. I therefore beg your Majesty to give me positive orders; there are but three possible—either to remain here and pursue the negotiation, which I do not desire to do, or to rejoin you—it will be difficult for me to avoid passing through Paris, or to restore me liberty of action if you think I can be in no way useful with you." To this dispatch the Emperor telegraphed: "Chesne, Aug. 27, 1870.—To Prince NAPOLEON, Florence: I have received your dispatches. Nothing new here. I beg you to remain where you are, and to continue the negotiation, I will write to Paris that you shall be defended in case you are attacked." Notwithstanding the anxiety caused by the important movements in progress, Prince NAPOLEON writes: "Fearing to thwart the views of the Emperor by quitting Italy, for that Power might possibly have rendered us vital service if the fortune of war had not gone fatally against us, or if it had been simply uncertain, I obeyed the Emperor. Sedan came, and then the usurpation of the self-styled Government of national defense. I left Italy for Switzerland, previously writing this letter to the Emperor: 'Florence, Sept. 4, 1870.—Sire, I have been informed of the lost battles and of your captivity. My devotion, my duty, indicate my course. I ask to be allowed to rejoin you, especially now that all defense of the country has become impossible to me since the events at Paris.' To this the Emperor replied: "Wilhelmshoehe, Sept. 17.—My Dear Cousin: I am very sensible of the offer you make to share my captivity, but I desire to remain alone with the few persons who have followed me. I have even requested the Empress not to join me here. I hope we shall see each other again in happier times, and in the meantime I repeat to you the assurance of my sincere friendship." All was now over. After the triumph of enemies—the allies of the Prussians among us overturned our dynasty under the pretext of better defending themselves—a mob, blinded by despair and deception, allowed itself to be led by a hateful group of ambitious intriguers, who set the frightful example of internal anarchy in the presence of the invader. All the resources remaining to France were scattered; the resistance which the heroism of some soldiers and some distinguished Generals had not suffered to render successful, had no other effect than to extend devastation, and to make the fall of the nation more sanguinary and more profound. Our unhappy country affords the spectacle of the degree of abasement to which a great people may descend when in the face of the enemy it finds in its leaders only impotence, envy, greed, malice, hatred, and all evil passions unloosed. I should entertain some doubts as to the reception these explanations—decisive as they are—would meet with were I addressing an Assembly which glories in being composed of our enemies, and while a tirade against the Emperor or his family is a certain means of obtaining applause from the partisans of the white flag or the adepts of the red one. But I address myself to all my fellow-citizens, to that generous and loyal people who in the end never forgive those who have abandoned their elected representatives, to that people who have always despised traitors, to that people whom our foes dare not consult by a *plébiscite*, because it is well known that parliamentary intrigues, calumnies, factions, combinations, all would be powerless, as they were on the occasions of the *plébiscites* in 1840, 1804, 1815, 1848, 1851, and 1870. I address myself to that people who may be deceived and misled for a time, but who again awaken, and seeing the servile drivellers (*débiliés*) who govern them, will recall in their hearts the single name of this century which, despite the faults and misfortunes of those who bear it, is at once a principle of authority and a democratic guarantee. I await with confidence the judgement of that people.

The Homicide in Knoxville—Card from the Murderer's Brother.

Col. D. A. NELSON, after shooting Gen. CLANTON in Knoxville, Tenn., on Tuesday last, made his way to the house of Mr. WM. SMITH, in the suburbs, and, procuring a horse there, proceeded in his flight. The Chattanooga *Times* says that he did not tell Mr. SMITH why he wanted the horse, nor where he proposed to go, and that Mr. SMITH, who had been in feeble health for some time, upon hearing from the Sheriff the intelligence that Col. NELSON had killed Gen. CLANTON, was so badly shocked that he died in a few minutes. The Knoxville *Chronicle* publishes the following card, addressed to the public:

On the evening of the 27th an unfortunate difficulty occurred between my brother, Col. D. M. NELSON, of Cleveland, Tenn., and Gen. CLANTON, of Montgomery, Ala. Various articles have been published calculated to prejudice the public mind against Col. NELSON. I have no doubt but that the statements made by the journals were intended and believed to be truthful, and to inform the public of a current event. But if testimony can be believed at the proper time and place in defense of my brother, these statements will be shown to be entirely erroneous. I, therefore, respectfully ask a suspension of public opinion until the trial of the case in the proper form.

ALEX. W. NELSON.

TRUNK LINES AND LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

We desire to invite the attention of careful and conservative investors to a few facts of vital importance to them in making their investments. The General Government has long since ceased to be a borrower of money, and, on the contrary, for a long time has been buying and canceling its bonds. Recently the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the regular monthly purchases of Government obligations, called in $100,000,000 of 5-20 Bonds. Under these circumstances investors have been compelled to look elsewhere for a profitable investment for their capital, and the first mortgage bonds of American railways are now the favorite security. The purchases of bonds by the Treasury have advanced the price of Government bonds to a point where they pay a comparatively low rate of interest. The greatest success in American railways can be found in the history of those roads known as Trunk Lines, which combine the benefit of through and local traffic. The gross earnings of the leading trunk lines of railroads in this country form a striking illustration of the above fact, as will appear in the following statement of their earnings for 1870:

New-York Central	$22,363,319
Erie	16,179,461
Pennsylvania Central	17,531,707
Baltimore and Ohio	9,371,427
Lake Shore	13,457,540
Ohio and Mississippi	3,188,137
Toledo and Wabash	4,544,640
Hannibal and St. Joseph	3,340,224
Union Pacific	7,625,277
Central Pacific	7,920,710
Total for ten roads	$105,522,442

The St. Joseph and Denver City Road is already constructed from St. Joseph to Marysville, from thence far into Nebraska, and is being rapidly completed to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road. The St. Joseph and Denver City Road will shorten the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast from 80 to 232 miles, according to the different routes named above. The ten leading trunk lines of road mentioned in the preceding table comprise but a part of the railroads that will contribute to the passenger and freight traffic of the St. Joseph and Denver City Road, which is destined to become the new short line between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and which must share liberally in the enormous business represented by the grand total of $105,522,442, gross earnings of the ten leading trunk lines in the above statement. This of itself is a sufficient security for the payment of the interest and principal of the 8 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund land grant bonds of the Company, Western Division, now on the market.

But as a great additional security, the Company has a United States land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the richest agricultural lands in the West. In previous communications to the public we have taken occasion to advert to the great value of land grants to railroad companies, and will now only mention the fact that the land grant of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company is worth over $18,000,000 at the present price of the lands of the Illinois Central Company. The lands cannot be sold for less than $4 per acre, and the proceeds of the same are applied to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonded debt of the Company. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by sales to investors, including many shrewd business men who know and appreciate bonds which combine liberal income with great security.

The bonds are for the present offered at 97½ and accrued interest, and we have no hesitancy in recommending them as an investment securely guarded, both as to interest and principal. Parties desiring to participate in the division of the remaining balance of the loan are requested to make early application, in view of the possibility of an advance in the price of the bonds. The bonds of the Eastern Division of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now current in the market at 102. We continue to deal in these bonds the same as Government bonds and other securities. Investors will find this a good opportunity to convert their Governments and other high-priced bonds, with the advantage of a higher rate of interest and perfect security. Maps, pamphlets, and full information in regard to the Company can be had on application.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE INIQUITOUS RING.

Who the Beneficiaries of Tammany Are.

A Further Analysis of the Names on the City Pay-Rolls.

Mayor Hall's Relatives and Tweed's Many Friends.

Searching for Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser.

Donnarumma's Story of His Relations with the Ring.

A further analysis of the pay-rolls is given today, and will be continued to-morrow. It will be seen that two of Mayor HALL's relatives hold sinecures through his influence. The king of sinecure-holders is undoubtedly CORNELIUS CORSON, who draws $10,000 a year as Clerk to the Commissioners for the building of the Ninth District Court-house, $5,000 a year as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, $2,500 a year as Clerk to the Board of County Canvassers, $2,000 for preparing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, $2,500 as official reporter to the Board of Aldermen, (he lately resigned this place to a friend,) and $2,500 as stenographer to one of the Courts, besides receiving various amounts from the Supervisors for copying services. All of his positions are sinecures.

It is a very nice thing to have a Mayor of a great City for a nephew, and to be enabled to get a sinecure public office through his influence. Such is the case of Mr. THOMAS WHITLEY HALL, whose official title is "Messenger to the President of the Board of Supervisors," which is another name for A. OAKEY HALL. The relationship between the former and the latter functionary costs the tax-payers $1,200 a year. Of course, it is almost needless to state that the Supervisors meet at frequent intervals, say about twelve times a year, and that Mr. T. W. HALL's duties are so onerous that he finds it difficult to spare the time to draw his salary.

There is another gentleman of the name of HALL, who figures on the roll of sinecures. His full name is EDWARD J. HALL, and he enjoys the honor of being the nephew of the Mayor. The public will doubtless be glad to know that he represents it as "Fifth Marshal" at the Mayor's office, for which he receives $5,000 a year. It would be a very flagrant offense for the nephew of a Mayor to perform the work of a common Marshal, it being sufficient for Mr. HALL to bear the name and get the handsome salary of the office. Before taking leave of this Mr. HALL, it may be interesting to mention that he has threatened dire vengeance against the TIMES in case it should print his name.

Visitors to the Mayor's office may have observed a person of well-dressed and well-fed appearance, with a costly gold watch on his vest, sitting at a fine black-walnut desk in one of the inner rooms. This gentleman is rewarded with a salary of $1,000 a year for acting as one of the clerks of A. OAKEY HALL. He is known around the City Hall as "TIM" GOLDEN, and his principal occupation consists of reading the newspapers, and responding to inquiries after "his Honor." When the Mayor wants any personal matter attended to, he intrusts it to "TIM," who hardly ever leaves his side, except when he is sent on an errand. At the election last year "TIM" was registered from the Mayor's private residence, and when this fact was made known, Mr. HALL said he was only there to watch the house. Probably this is the duty for which he receives pay out of the City Treasury.

In yesterday's list in the TIMES appeared the names of several prize-fighters. Among those to whom no allusion was made was that of TIMOTHY DONOVAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, whose friends give him the credit of having once been a first-rate pugilist. Mr. DONOVAN holds the position of Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market, and contents himself with drawing $1,000 a year. He is never seen at work. It is said of him that one of his pastimes consisted of biting off one of the ears of the late Alderman, THOMAS CONNOR, who is credited on the pay-rolls with $1,200 a year, although he has been in the grave for many months. This gentle act took place during the FERNANDO WOOD troubles in this City. When any one noticed Alderman CONNOR's mutilated ear, he used to remark, "TAD DONOVAN did that." Mr. DONOVAN went to Saratoga last Summer, and boasts, it is said, that while there, he was mistaken by the Police for a three-card monte player. He has accumulated $50,000 or $60,000 through politics, and by dispensing spirituous beverages in the Nineteenth Ward.

A cemetery is regarded as the most fitting place to preserve the memory of the dead who are not distinguished in life by unusual acts, but the Ring seems to have discovered a better way of keeping alive the names of those who have once served it. They help to add to the emoluments which are derived from the Treasury, and are, therefore, allowed a place on the pay-rolls. Yesterday we showed that the name of THOMAS CONNOR, formerly an Alderman, was down on the sinecure list for $1,000 a year, in TWEED's Department, despite the fact that he had been dead for nearly a year. To this must be added the names of several other dead men which have since been discovered. There is M. E. FLANAGAN, Sewer Permit Clerk under TWEED, who has been dead for the past six months. Can any one tell who has been pocketing the $2,000 a year which he is credited with getting? Notwithstanding THOMAS PENDER's funeral took place some time ago, the Ring does not appear to have heard of it, and draw $104 a month for him for removing garbage from the Washington Market. WM. RUNNETT, a minstrel performer, whose death happened long ago, is still kept by TWEED playing the port of a water policeman at $106 a month. JAMES CARTY, who formerly kept a liquor-store at the corner of Marion and Prince streets, and was also connected with the Sheriff's Office, is down for $125 a month as Deputy Collector of City Revenue. He has been dead for several months. Other names of dead men will no doubt be found in the list, after sufficient time has elapsed for a careful investigation of it.

It has long been suspected that the Ring had some man in its employ who was delegated to go around among the Tammany men collecting money for election and other party expenses. It now seems that this man is Mr. JOHN D. NEWMAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, who is down on the pay-roll as an attendant at the Court of General Sessions, for which he draws $1,200 a year. This is a sinecure berth in the strictest sense of the word. It is probable that he receives extra compensation from some other source for "striking" politicians for the Ring.

A very fat sinecure is held by TIMOFHY J. CAMPBELL, a member of the Assembly. Two years ago CAMBBELL, who became noted at the time for appearing on the floor with a fast female, was enabled to get a bill passed creating the position of Mechanics' Lien Clerk in the County Clerk's office, in this City. There is no occasion for such a position, and it was only made to give Mr. CAMPBELL an opportunity of taking $5,000 a year from the Treasury. His whole work consists of drawing his pay, his face never being seen inside of the County Clerk's office except when he wants to see LOEW on some personal matter.

SAMUEL STRAUSS draws $1,000 a year as temporary clerk in the County Clerk's office. He spends his time at the Cuddy Club, in the Bowery, near Bayard-street. He is now under indictment in the United States Circuit Court for permitting fraudulent counting last Fall.

JAMES M. SWEENY, brother of PETER B., gets $400 a month as Clerk of the Superior Court, besides acting as Deputy Chamberlain, &c.

JAMES P. WALKER, of the Nineteenth Ward, receives $1,200 as attendant at the Superior Court. He never goes near the place.

THOMAS F. GILROY draws $2,000 a year as Clerk of Part III. of the Supreme Court, and JAMES L. CROSBY gets $2,500 a year as stenographer in the same Court. The Court was organized three years ago, but hardly ever sits.

DENNIS BURNS, believed to be the Assemblyman, is Docket Clerk in the County Clerk's office, at $250 a month. What the duties of a "docket clerk" are nobody can tell.

MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY, brother of the Police Justice, member of the Oriental Club, and a friend of TWEED, holds two places, one as Clerk in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for which he gets several thousand dollars, and the other as Clerk to the Board of Police Justices, for which he draws $250 a month. The latter place is a perfect sinecure. J. SOLIS RITTERBAND gets $10,000 a year as Counsel to the Commissioners of Taxes, and has to divide with the others.

PHILIP H. JONAS, Jr., is a son-in-law of GEO. H. E. LYNCH, and is hence a brother-in-law of Senator GENET. He gets $3,000 a year as Clerk of the Ninth District Court-house. He never does any work for the City, but is engaged as a clerk in a silk warehouse.

MARTIN REESE, who gets $125 a month as Messenger to the Collector of City Revenue, is also clerk in the Surrogate's Office.

The most casual scrutiny of the pay-rolls will convince any one that the Department of Public Works is rotten to the very core. The gentlemen, eighty-seven in number, who drew their salaries monthly as assistant clerks to the Commissioners, are in very few cases fairly represented by the names signed on the pay-roll. They are in too many instances men whose services would have become valueless had they been openly repaid, being members of the Press, members of the Republican Party in responsible positions, and persons connected with the Judiciary. Occasionally, however, men were found who despised such masks and drew their pay in their own names. Among these is MICHAEL KELLY, who, within a few weeks, was City editor of the *Herald*. When that paper decided at length to throw over Tammany, Mr. KELLY resigned his position by request. From the Department of Public Works he drew $1,200 per annum for services which had no existence, and it is believed that he also has a sinecure in the Fire Department.

JUSTIN KOCH is another assistant clerk of the Commissioners. His name occurs twice at $900 per annum. This is not a clerical error, but a piece of utter bravado. This man is a nephew of the Justice of the Fifth District Civil Court.

JEREMIAH FEORE is Superintendent of Markets, and gets $2,000 a year. He is never to be seen outside of Washington Market, where everybody supposes him to be Clerk of the Market, and where he blackmails the outsiders with a vengeance. He is partner with his brother, who has two of the best stalls in Washington Market.

THOMAS STARR, Clerk of Jefferson Market, gets $1,000 per year. He used to keep the Pewter Mug, and is believed to have an interest in it still. He is a very old man, and a veteran politician.

GEORGE ODELL receives $2,000 per annum as Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements. He keeps a large livery-stable on Lexington-avenue; is well known to all politicians who keep their fast teams at his place, and was formerly an Assistant Alderman. He has been sued on several occasions for swindling transactions in horse sales, which hays been fully reported in the daily papers.

JOHN J. DIMOND is Clerk to Superintendent of Streets, and receives $2,000 per annum. He is also an Assistant Alderman. He is a member of the Americus Club, and in Mr. TWEED's fullest confidence.

PETER BANTA, who is down among the Water Police, and receives a stipend of $1,000 a year, is probably a connection of Mr. BANTA of Tenth-street, a Jewish lawyer who assists Mr. TWEED in real estate matters.

FRANK DUFFY, the Assistant Inspector of Incumbrances, who receives $900 a year, is a retired pugilist who keeps a low restaurant on the Bowery, and occasionally gets up balls and picnics, which are a disgrace to the community. He is an ardent politician, and, having evinced some disposition to join the Morrissey-O'Brien phalanx of the Young Democracy, was considered of sufficient importance to be bought by this plum, since which time he has been a contented Tweedite.

EDWARD F. BRENNAN who, for his nominal services as Assistant Engrossing Clerk, receives $2,500 per annum, is a son of OWEN BRENNAN, Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

GRATZ NATHAN, a relative of Judge CORDOZO, is first Clerk to the Corporation Attorney, and receives $3,000 per annum. This, however, is a mere bagatelle to what he gets as a reference lawyer. He has besides, some private practice, and has never at any time done duty as a Clerk to the Corporation Attorney.

PETER DUFFY, who is messenger in the Department of Public Works, gets $1,500 per year. He is believed to be either brother or cousin of the irrepressible FRANK.

MICKY FAY boasts that he has four sinecures. He may have, but he certainly has two rum-shops. He gets $1,000 a year as clerk of Fulton Market, but he never goes there, his favorite avocation being dog and cat fighting. He used to kill rats with his teeth in former years, but gave up the practice when he became an Assistant Alderman.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Jr., is Clerk of the Third District Civil Court, with a salary of $3,000. He does no work, but spends most of his time at the Americus and Blossom, of which Clubs he is an ornament. He is the son of that low creature ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Sr., a Tammany Republican and a low tool of TWEED's, who recently was a delegate to the Convention at Syracuse. The son takes but little part in politics, but the father is completely under the orders of the Boss, and professes the warmest personal friendship for him and the greatest admiration for his administrative abilities. This young BLEAKLEY was concerned in the Tweed statue business.

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT is another Americus man. He is Justice's Clerk of the Fourth District Police Court, and receives $5,000 per annum. He does not do any work for it, being one of the ornamental men of Tammany.

THOS. CANARY receives $1,250 a year for removing garbage from Fulton market. How faithfully he does his work the entire community will attest. He is the partner of MIKE NORTON in his stable in Mercer-street, and it is doubtful if he ever went near the market once since he received the appointment.

STEPHEN HAYES, stenographer to the Marine Court, gets $2,500 per annum for his services. He is on the staff of the *Herald*, and having served Tammany in some way was rewarded with this position, which was made for him. He pays another man $1,000 a year to do the work, and never comes near the place.

S. O. CLAPP is clerk in the Department of Buildings, and gets $1,750 per year. He is Secretary of the Unique Club, a small political up-town association, which has been represented to Mr. TWEED as very numerous and important. He is connected with some gas-fitting and plumbing establishment, and to this he devotes all his energies. The Department of Buildings never sees his face, and he has always pretended that he received nothing from Tammany. But his name is on the pay-roll, and he has drawn his money regularly.

The statement made in yesterday's TIMES, that Mr. PETER MARRON held a sinecure, is incorrect. He has not worked for the City in five years, or received any money from it.

Preparing for the Arrest of Mr. Tweed.

The Committee of Seventy yesterday appointed Mr. WILLIAM FLEISS and WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., a committee to escort master workmen through the different Departments of the City and County, with a view of appraising the value of the work done in each and every Department, Messrs. EDWARD BAXTER & CO. examined the furniture and cabinet-work; another gentleman inspected the plastering and stucco-work; another the carpets and other articles said to have been furnished the City and County, and for which such enormous bills have been paid, all of which Mr. TWEED indorsed. The ultimate object in view is to obtain affidavits criminating Mr. TWEED, when his arrest will immediately follow.

THE RING MECHANICS.

A Search for Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, Miller, Boller and J. W. Smith—Only One of Them Found.

A TIMES reporter was yesterday sent out to find, if possible, some of the men whose accounts with the City Government have astonished our citizens. At Mr. KEYSER's warehouse, No. 211 Water-street, the reporter called, and was informed that Mr. KEYSER had not been there during the day, and was seldom to be found at that establishment.

After an unsuccessful visit to KEYSER's Fourth-avenue store, the great plumber was finally found at his house on Second-avenue. The reporter was received by Mr. KEYSER in the dark hall of his residence.

"Have you received any legal summons to appear in Court on suits instituted against you, or have you been subpœned to give evidence in the case of the Mayor?" said the reporter.

"I have not," answered Mr. KEYSER.

"I have asked," said the reporter, "in order to be informed upon a point of which I was in ignorance. I suppose you are aware that you are likely to be served with such papers?"

KEYSER—Yes; I have seen it in the papers.

REPORTER—I suppose you will give evidence freely.

KEYSER—I suppose so. I will tell all I know.

REPORTER—Is there anything that you would care to let the public know about your connection with the Ring, or in your defense?

KEYSER—I have nothing to say except that I am sick, worried out, broken-hearted and hunted down.

The reporter did not press further conversation, but left the house.

Mr. CONRAD BOLLER, who is down in the accounts as C. D. BOLLER & Co., was next searched for, but after a visit to his several warehouses and workshop, he could not be found. At each of the establishments our reporter was informed that Mr. BOLLER had been there during the day, but not for a long time at either place. Inquiring at his house in Thompson-street, it was ascertained that there was great uncertainty as to Mr. BOLLER's appearance there. Mr. MILLER, who drew $360,751 61 during June, 1870, from the City Treasury for carpenter-work, was not to be found either, though his employes stated that he had been to the shop that day.

SMITH, the great awning man, was not visible to the reporter during the day, although a diligent search was made for him. It was said at his diminutive shop in the basement, at No. 74 Bleecker-street, that he had been there in the afternoon, but did not stay long, which is not to be wondered at, as the little shop must be a dull place to the possessor of fast horses and so much wealth. He had not been seen by the barkeeper of the porter-house close by, where he is wont to spend many hours, and the reporter was informed by one of SMITH's neighbors that he (SMITH) had been absent for two or three days, but he had seen him that day about 4 o'clock P. M. for a short time at his shop.

"J. W. WALSH, successor to ANDREW J. GARVEY, plasterer," is to be read on the sign in front of a small shop at No. 58 Third-avenue.

Mr. GARVEY, as the man said who was brought up out of the cellar by a jerk at a bell-pull that hangs in the room, has sold out his business to WALSH. Whether the secret of making large bills out of small ones was included in the purchase was not stated. Mr. GARVEY, the man said, did not do any work now, which information in no way surprised the person informed, who remembered the immense wealth of the lucky plasterer. "He has letters sent here," added the man, "and comes every day to get them."

"Has he been here today?" asked the reporter.

"He's been here three times today—once this afternoon; I can't tell you where you would find him," said the man again, in answer to another question, and the reporter left, giving up all further idea of finding Mr. GARVEY for the day. Of INGERSOLL, the great chair-maker, nothing could be learned, either as to his whereabouts or movements, although it is said he is still in the City.

Card from an Honest Stenographer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in today's TIMES does me great injustice, which I am sure you will be glad to undo. It names me as Mr. TWEED's "private stenographer," states that I "attend" him at Albany, and insinuates that instead of the sum which appears opposite my name on the pay-roll, I am really in receipt of $7,500 a year. The statements and the insinuation are totally erroneous. I am stenographer to the Department of Public Works, not to Mr. TWEED personally, and my relations to him are in no sense private, but wholly official. I do not "attend" him at Albany. I did go to Albany last Winter, not for the purpose you state, but to perform my duties as Stenographer of the Senate—an office to which I had been elected some months before I ever spoke to Mr. TWEED. The total amount that I receive or have received from the City is exactly the sum for which my name appears openly upon the pay-roll, $2,500 a year, a sum less than I am able to earn by my profession—so low, in fact, that but for ill-health and a desire for temporary exemption from night work, I would never have thought of accepting it.

ANDREW DEVINE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

WHO IS THE FORGER?

Another Bit of Ring Rascality—Mr. Donnarumma, Fresco Artist, Tells His Story.

In the long list of fraudulent bills published in the TIMES of July 29, and subsequently in the TIMES pamphlet, there appeared the following items: "Dec. 28, 1869, paid for alterations and repairs to County buildings and offices, check in name of FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA, indorsed PHILLIP F. DUMMY, A. J. GARVEY, for work supposed to have been done May 20, 1868, $33,283, and Dec. 31, 1869, paid for alterations and repairs to same, check in name of FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA, indorsed FILLIP DUMMIN, A. J. GARVEY, work done May 30, 1868." The TIMES, in commenting upon these singular indorsements, said "that the confusion in the minds of HALL and CONNOLLY with regard to DONNARUMMA, or DUMMY, or DUMMIN, was of little consequence, seeing that checks were also indorsed by A. J. GARVEY, so that we may conclude the money found its way into the hands for which it was intended." This opinion was entirely correct, as will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the reader of the following "round and unvarnished tale," albeit told by an artist in paints and fresco work.

A reporter of this paper waited upon Mr. FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA, at his residence on Third-avenue, yesterday, for the purpose of finding out whether these sums were ever paid to him, and further something about the strange indorsements. The inquiries were most satisfactorily answered. Mr. DONNARUMMA never received a dollar of the money. *Imprimis*, the gentleman is an honest, hard-working Italian on the shady side of forty, with a pleasant swarthy face strongly marked by his dark eyebrows, mustache and glossy black locks, which flow negligently over his coat-collar. He is simplicity itself, and his story was recited without the least degree of hesitation. The visitor was greeted courteously, and his questions were answered freely in words slightly marked by an Italian accent.

"Are you Mr. FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA," quoth the visitor?

"Yes, Sir, I am," he replied.

"I was sent from the TIMES office to ask if you had anything to say about certain little checks drawn in your name for upward of $60,000 by the City. May I ask if you know anything about them?"

"I do not know to what you refer."

"Perhaps then I had better begin our interview by asking you: Do you work for Mr. ANDREW J. GARVEY?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are you a sub-contractor for him?"

"No, Sir. I never had a contract or sub-contract from him."

"May I ask what is your relation to him in a business way?"

"Certainly; I am his foreman, or overseer, or what you call it."

"Is that all?"

"That is all."

"How do you get paid?"

"I draw $100 a week from Mr. GARVEY, as his employe. Nothing more."

"Then you never take any jobs from him on contract?"

"I have said no already."

"How comes it, then, that you have drawn such large sums of money as appear in the TIMES list of July 29, against your name?"

"What large sums?"

Here the visitor showed Mr. DONNARUMMA a copy of the paper in question, and pointing out the entries above mentioned, watched the artist's face. Such a look of unmitigated wonder as overspread his features can hardly be described. He elevated his eyebrows, and after a pause, burst out laughing, and said:

"Well! well! That is good. Ha! ha! ha! very good!"

"What's the matter," remarked the other?

"What's the matter?" repeated DONNARUMMA. "Why that money is made out in my name, but I never got any of it."

"Do you mean to say that you never got one or both of these checks, or even part of the money for which they were drawn?"

"I do, Sir. I never knew anything about these checks; never got a cent of money drawn on them, and certainly never was owed a part of it by the City."

"Did you never work for the City?"

"No; I never had any contract or work from the City at any time, and never presented a bill for a single dollar against the City."

"But you worked on the Public Buildings?"

"Certainly; but always in the employ of Mr. GARVEY who could, and often did, send me from Public Works to private houses where he had jobs going forward at the same time; I worked for wages for him, and never did any more than make up the journeymen's time on Friday nights, so that they might receive their wages on the following day."

"Then you never actually or legally were in the City's employ, nor had any claim against it?"

"Never, Sir! Never at all!"

But here Mr. DONNARUMMA bethought himself of a little matter which throws a new light upon the check transaction. It certainly is a new way to pay old debts. Mr. DONNARUMMA relates the transaction thus: "About the time indicated on the face of these checks I recollect that I had been doing a good deal of work in the armories and had upward of sixty men employed therein. Their wages had been a couple or three weeks in arrears, as Mr. GARVEY told me that he could not get any money and was unable to pay them. This was very bad, you know, because my men wanted their money, having families to support. But there seemed to be no help for them but to wait. At last, one afternoon, or it may have been in the forenoon, I don't exactly recollect just now, Mr. GARVEY came to me and said:

'DONNARUMMA, I want you to sign these documents,' (he held a paper in his hand when he spoke,) 'because without your signature I fear we shall not be able to get any money for the men.'

'Well, Sir,' said I, 'I don't know what I shall do this for. You know I have no contract with the City, and my name cannot be of any use.'

"'Oh! yes, it can,' said Mr. GARVEY. 'At any rate, the long and the short of it is that this paper, with which I am about to get the money, will be of no service unless your signature is attached to it. Therefore, if you don't comply, the men won't get their pay. It is a legal form of an assignment of the claims of the men who have done the work, which will authorize me to collect the cash to pay them.'

"Well," continued Mr. DONNARUMMA, "my men were begging for and wanted their wages, and I supposed that what the 'boss' said was all right, therefore I signed the paper, and he gave me $1 to complete the legal form, he said, and that night we were all paid."

"Well, then," said the TIMES man, "you have given your signature to be used for the collection of an exorbitant bill from the City?"

"No, Sir! No, that is not so. I have no knowledge of any amounts having been collected more than our wages. We certainly never received any more. If an improper use has been made of my signature, as these checks seem to show, it has been done without my knowledge, and is an outright forgery."

A STARTLING STORY.

How New-York is Governed—An Army of Repeaters Bound by Oaths to Secrecy—Sections in Every Ward in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City—Fifteen Thousand Ready Voters for Tammany.

Information has been received at this office of a secret organization, by means of which the Ring has been aided to maintain its power for evil in this City, and to roll up those large majorities which have of late years nullified the will of the people of the State. The organization referred to is a society of repeaters, who, like the freebooters of the Middle Ages who sold their military services to whichever side paid the most for them, sell themselves to any politician who is able and willing to pay them for their infamy in wielding the force of fraudulent ballots upon what should be the fair field of a political fight upon election day.

This organization, whose name has only been heretofore known to its members, is gotten up solely, as those who are asked to join it are informed, for the benefit of its members. The benefit derived is a pecuniary one, and the money is obtained by the supply of repeaters from its ranks to any political party who will pay the highest price. To such an alarming growth has this secret society attained that its conclaves are held in every Ward in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. It is estimated that in the aggregate the members of the society number in the three cities over 15,000 men, who are pledged by the most solemn oaths to keep its secrets. The initiation fee is fifty cents, a low figure, but as men are wanted, it is kept so to keep them from hesitating, as they might do were the entrance money fixed at a higher rate. The candidate for admission to the gang is led by a circuitous route to the meeting-room, and before entering is blindfolded. When he enters the room he is fully informed of the objects of the society, and is required to take a most binding oath to submit himself to the laws and rules of the society. If he objects after learning the nature of what is required of him, he is led out of the room as he came, in such a mysterious manner as not to be afterward aware where he has been or who were present at the place of meeting. No advertisement is made nor any publicity whatever given to the meetings, which are held the first and third Fridays of every month. The time and place of meeting is only known to the members of the gang, and is only made known by them to such men as they have good reason to suppose will unite with them. The subdivisions of the organization are called sections, and the heads of each of the Ward sections meet once a month to take measures to strengthen the organization.

The President and chief of this repeating army is a well-read, shrewd, and unprincipled man, who disgraces the honest calling of a brick-mason, once a notorious chief of Twentieth Ward repeaters, and who, working in New-York, resides in Brooklyn. He was at one time on the Police force, either in 1862 or 1863, and is believed to be now holding a sinecure position under the Ring Government. His name is withheld for the present.

The men composing this society are principally of Irish birth, and have been and are now in the pay of the Tammany Ring, who did not hesitate to monopolize their services at the first overture. Their method of repeating is to take board in as many election districts as possible, and register and vote in each, which, with the excellent facilities afforded them by Tammany inspectors and paid roughs, who prevent careful challenging by the opposition, has never been found out.

Of the 15,000 voters 5,000 reside in Brooklyn, and 3,000 in Jersey City. This leaves only 7,000 of the number entitled, legally, to a single vote in New-York.

Give to each one of the 15,000 three votes, and the 15,000 is multiplied to 45,000. Deducting the 7,000 legal votes and we have 38,000 fraudulent votes, and the added 8,000 who reside in the two other cities swell the fraudulent vote to 46,000.

With this society, other gangs of repeaters, corrupted inspectors and false-counting, office and sinecure holders, cajoled followers and the riff-raff of the unthinking, what wonder that Tammany thieves should fold their arms, and, when honest citizens call them to account for their iniquities, quietly acknowledge their misdoings and ask them, "What are you going to do about it;" and when, as in the last election, the National Government places her civic sentinels at the ballot-box, guaranteeing to voters the protection of her strong arm in their duties, the Tammany thieve, raise a yell of "bayonets at the polls." The sooner State and national detectives put themselves on the trail of the great repeating army, of which the above particulars are given, the sooner will the disgraceful organization that have ruled the City so long be wiped out of existence.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CHARGE.

Instructions to the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer—Reform in Elections—Corruption in the City Government.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, impaneled by him on the day previous. It having been whispered around that he would probably refer in his charge to the corruption of the City Government, a more than usually large audience was present, among whom were several of the Tammany Sachems, and a number of the counsel actively engaged in the prosecutions now pending between the citizens and the Ring. After disposing of several unimportant motions, the Judge charged the jury as follows:

It is made my duty by statute, gentlemen, at the opening of every Court of Oyer and Terminer at which a Grand Jury shall be summoned, to lay down to them certain rules for their guidance, and to call their attention to certain particular acts and statutes that have been made necessary by the requirements of law. In pursuance of that direction I will call your attention:

First—To the Usury law.

Second—To the taking of fees for given service by public officers for a greater amount than is allowed by law. I presume it is wholly unnecessary for me to call your attention more than as a matter of form to that section of the statute, because as I believe the invariable practice is to take a good deal more than the law allows, and in fact nearly all you can get.

Also, to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also, to the sale of fraudulent tickets of steamboats or other vessels, &c., baggage-smashing or emigrant-running. That crime, which was so very frequent a few years since, has been almost eradicated by the Court of Sessions. Recently, however, it has commenced again, whether by the recent increase of immigrants from Europe, or whether money has grown short, and they had to resort to that, it has commenced again with very great furiousness, and I am happy to say that the Court of Sessions has dealt with those gentlemen in such a way that it holds out to the public the hope that that practice will be discontinued in a very short while; and if the assistance of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is needed, it is certainly ready with whatever it can do.

Also, to the sale of obscene books or advertisements. You will observe, gentlemen, if you read very many of the papers of this City, that that law is almost openly defied, and I do not need to call your attention to any particular paper or print. Indeed, it is not necessary for me at this particular time to ask you to look into this matter further than your duty as Grand Jurors dictates when the complaint is made to you by the District-Attorney.

Last, gentlemen, in the Election law, a law that, in my judgment, is of more importance in its proper enforcement in this State than nearly all the other laws put together. It is unnecessary to tell you that for many years past in this City, as, indeed, in every large city in this country, gangs of dissolute men, State Prison birds, and vagabonds of every character and degree have banded together either for purposes of maliciousness or money, to vote very frequently on election day whenever and wherever they can get a chance, and by their vote or votes very frequently one man is enabled to neutralize the effect of a whole respectable neighborhood. Where gentlemen vote once and are willing to vote once, these notorious vagabonds will vote fifty or sixty times, and it is for the purpose of putting that down and to give an opportunity in this City for a fair election that I have determined to keep this Court of Oyer and Terminer open until after the election, and to keep the Grand Jury in session, although not compelled to come here, and not only on the day of election, but the day after, to issue warrants as a Police Magistrate, to see if by their incarceration in State Prison these frauds cannot be prevented. The time has arrived in this City when these things must be put down, or republican government must fail. I think that the majority of the dominant party in this City is large, very large. I think, also, that there may be a majority in this State. With that, however, I have nothing to do. If the party in power at present has an honest majority, as expressed at the ballot-box, they want to enjoy the fruits and the benefits of it. If in the minority, they must give way to the expression of the people's will, and wait until such time as the people place them in office. All they hope for, or are going to demand, and all they will get from this Court, is that there shall be a proper election. This law, in its stringency, was passed a very short time ago, and I think during the history of the administration of criminal justice in this State there has only been one conviction for illegal voting where the offender was sentenced to the State Prison—and that was at the last term of the Court, when I had the pleasure to send him there—and a conviction of that crime on the part of any one will not be treated with a fine nor pardoned, palliated nor forgiven, nor with a light penalty or short residence in the Penitentiary, but with a long residence in the State Prison. My attention was called this morning, gentlemen, to an extract from a paper published beyond the confines of this State, calling attention to the administration of criminal justice in New-York. Ordinarily, it is not the duty nor in the power or province of the Court to pay any attention to attacks that may be made upon the administration of justice by any of its officers, when they are satisfied that it has no foundation. Now in this case, gentlemen, the administration of justice, so far as my experience goes, and an experience on the bench of fourteen years as Recorder and Judge of the Oyer and Terminer, I have never known, in this Court, a case of straw bail being taken in my life, and I know that I certainly have never let a criminal go who has been charged with any offense when the evidence would warrant his conviction, and from an examination of the proceedings in the Court of Sessions, as presided over by two Magistrates, who certainly have the confidence of the public in a very great degree, I am certain that justice is administered there. If the extract refers to some of the petty Courts, my attention has not been called to them. It is not my business to act as a Police officer, but in those cases that are brought before me.

There is another subject, gentlemen, at the present time which I shall call your attention to, although not strictly in the line of your or my duty, only as conservators of the peace, and that is the desire and necessity in the City of New-York at the present time for retrenchment in all the departments of the City Government. The taxes have increased, some of them legitimately, some of them probably illegitimately, very greatly in the last number of years. Not so greatly as public rumor may say that it is, because very many public prominent and beneficient works that have been started must be carried on at great expense. There may have been some irregularities committed in the City, or indiscretions—or possibly some harsher word might be used. Men are holding office in the City of New-York not appointed by any particular men now in office who have been there for years and years, appointed by Republicans when in power or Democrats when in power, who never pretend to come near the City Hall except to get their pay on the 1st of the month, and some of them don't even live in the City. It is safe to say, and my observation justifies me in saying, that nearly all the fast horses and fast women in the City of New-York are supported out of the City Treasury, and for the purpose of stopping that I simply call your attention to it, so that some of these men holding sinecure offices may go to work and earn an honest living if they can, or else take, in their cases at least, their more legitimate employment, the highway, so that we can send them to the gallows or State Prison. Your foreman has the power to administer your oaths. He will excuse any of you who have a legitimate reason. You will administer the oaths to the witnesses and examine the persons who come before you without the attendance or assistance of anybody except the District-Attorney. He is your legal adviser, and entitled at all times to come before you, except when you take your vote on the finding of your indictment. You will not disclose the fact of your finding an indictment against any one, gentlemen, in a case of felony, except where he is in actual confinement. It takes not less than sixteen, nor more than twenty-three, to form a Grand Jury, and twelve must agree in finding or ignoring a bill. I would suggest to you, gentlemen, the necessity, for your own sakes, of not telling anybody how you vote on any particular question, whether the man was indicted or not. It can do no good. It is a mere piece of idle curiosity, and something which outsiders have nothing to do with. If indicted they will find it out sometime, and if not, their character is not injured.

The Grand Jury then retired. The Grand Jury is composed as follows: William Hall, foreman; Robert Buch, Charles P. Burdell, John Buckley, Jr., Leander Buck, Henry H. Crocker, George W. Butt, Thomas Cottman, Isaac Hendricks, Henry Everson, Jr., Edward Fanning, Charles Guidet, John W. Guentzer, James E. Hedges, George T. Hawe, Robert Hall, James A. Hardenburgh, George G. Hallock, Charles Johnson, Peter H. Jackson, James Kearney, and Chris. O'Connor.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FRANCE.

Customs Treaty Between France and Germany Agreed Upon—Renewed Protest Against the Ill-Treatment of German Residents at Lyons—Arrest of Imperial Agent in Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 3.—It is semi-officially announced that the negotiators of the Customs Treaty on behalf of the French and German Governments have arrived at a definite understanding, and that the formal signing of the Treaty is delayed to await the payment by France of the indemnity money now due. It will be remembered that a fortnight since Baron VON ARNIM, the German Plenipotentiary at Versailles, made formal complaint to the French Government of the unfriendly treatment to which German citizens were subjected by the inhabitants of Lyons. At that time the French Minister of Foreign Affairs promised to investigate the affair, and render satisfaction for injuries committed and security against similar occurrences. It now appears that the French authorities have not acted with sufficient vigor to satisfy the injured Germans, and Herr VON ARNIM has addressed a renewed remonstrance to the Count DE REMUSAT, couched in very decided terms. He rehearses the grievances arising out of the conduct of the Lyonnaise, and concludes with the opinion that the half measures adopted in the case will prove very unsatisfactory to the Imperial Government at Berlin. The Count DE REMUSAT has replied with further assurances of the determination of the Government to protect and indemnify the Germans, and promises that the affair at Lyons shall be rigidly investigated.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Secret agents of NAPOLEON, who have been intriguing for the restoration of the Emperor, have been arrested here. The Court-martial before which the editor of the *Rappel* was arraigned has found him guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine under the terms of the Press law. The offense charged was publishing false news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Termination of the Commercial Treaty Between France and England—Changes in the Italian Embassy—Increased Departure of Emigrants from England.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—President THIERS has notified Earl GRANVILLE that the Commercial Treaty between France and England terminates at the beginning of 1872. It is reported that the Chevalier NIGRA, recently recalled from Versailles, will be sent to London in place of Count CADORNA, the present Italian Envoy. Mr. SOTHERN, the actor, and his wife, sailed for New-York today in the *Scotia*. Four hundred of the women employed in the flax mills at Bolton have joined the strikers and quit work. The number of emigrants who sailed from the port of Liverpool during the last three months was 50,000, an increase of 5,000 over the number of the previous quarter.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Resignation of the Swedish Ministry—Pardon of Political Prisoners in Spain.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3.—In consequence of the rejection by the Lower Chamber of the Government's bill for the defense of the Kingdom, the Ministers have resigned. The King has accepted their resignations, and is now forming a new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—It is believed that Señor RIVERO will be chosen President of the Cortes. Signor FIGUEROLA is mentioned for Minister of State. King AMADEUS has ordered the release of 100 political prisoners.

PERSIA.

Terrible Condition of the Famine-Stricken Province—The Country Invaded, and Thousands of the Inhabitants Taken Away as Slaves.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. SAMUEL DICKINSON writes from Teheran, on the 7th September, giving an account of the condition of affairs in the famine-stricken Province of Khorassan. He says that during the month of July 3,000 persons perished in the City of Meschid, and that 40,000 of the inhabitants of the province had been carried off into slavery by the Afghans, who had taken advantage of the general disorganization to make incursions for plunder. The bakers demanded such exorbitant prices for bread that the authorities had intervened, and a number of the extortioners had been executed. Mr. DICKINSON says that the country is disturbed by frequent insurrections; the pestilence still rages, and its horrors are increased by destructive inundations. Yet, notwithstanding the fearful situation of the country and people, the Persian Government has refused to avail itself of the aid proffered by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Refusal to Admit Brigham Young to Bail—Arrest of the Mayor of Salt Lake City—Arrival of United States Troops.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3.—In Court this morning the counsel for BRIGHAM YOUNG, having stated that YOUNG was sick and unable to appear, moved that he be admitted to bail. Judge MCKEAN said if the prisoner was sick he might remain in his house unguarded for the present, but that the motion to admit to bail could not be entertained until the prisoner appear at the bar of the Court. In the Hawkins case, a motion to grant the indictment was overruled, but time was granted to file a plea of abatement. All is quiet. There is no indications of trouble. DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor of Salt Lake City and third President of the Mormon Church, was arrested this evening, by United States Marshal PATRICK, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury, charging him, under the Utah statutes, with lewdly and lasciviously cohabiting with one LOUISA FREE, whom WELLS claims as one of his wives. Accused was taken before Judge MCKEAN and held to bail on $5,000 to answer at the present term of the Court. In this case, as in that of BRIGHAM YOUNG upon a similar charge, Major CHARLES H. HELMSTEAD and Hon. T. FITCH are counsel for the defense. Gen. HENRY A. MORROW, formerly in command here, arrived last night and was enthusiastically received. He is is under orders to report at Camp Douglas. A company of cavalry from Fort Steele, and a full battery from Fort Halleck are expected here to-morrow. There are now about five hundred troops in camp.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There were four deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

The wheat market in San Francisco is much excited, and holders are asking $3 per hundred, but there are no sales above $2 85.

JOHN A. SIMPSON, a citizen of Atkins County, Tennessee, and his son WILLIAM, were murdered by SAM PATTIN and his son ELIAS, last Saturday. The murderer fled to the mountains.

Last evening three cars of the express train on the Boston and Albany Railroad became disconnected at Elbridge. H. DUDLEY was thrown between the platforms and had both his legs broken. He is probably fatally injured.

The State bridge, eighty rods long, over the Mohawk River, between Waterford and Cohoes, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. It was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $45,000.

At a meeting of the leading merchants and cotton-factors of Montgomery, Ala., on Monday night, a Board of Trade, modeled on the plan of their sister cities, was organized, with A. STRASBURGER as President.

THE GENERAL SITUATION

The Leeches Who Bleed the County Tax-Payers.

Aspect of Affairs at the City Hall.

Action of the Board of Apportionment Yesterday—Developments as to Policemen's Pay—Startling Story.

THE COUNTY PAY-ROLLS.

Another Batch of Tammany Retainers—The Courts—County Clerk's Office—Tax Commissioner's Office—Wonderful Array of Court Officers—More Yet to Come.

We give below the pay-rolls of the County of New-York for the month of August, 1871. It will not require very close inspection to detect the frauds. Any number of them can be found under the head of the officers of the several Courts. The Superior Court has forty-three; the Supreme Court fifty-two; the Court of Common Pleas thirty-six; the General Sessions thirty-seven, which it designates as attendants; and the Marine Court thirty—in all nearly 200, the great majority of whom are Tammany retainers, and boast that the hardest work they are compelled to perform is the signing of the monthly pay-roll. Among those not on the regular County pay-rolls is the Register of Criminal Courts, who receives $1,500 per annum; the Translator of Courts of Record, $4,000 a year, and Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, $15,000 per annum. It must not be supposed that this long list of County employes is composed entirely of sinecures. There are a number in all the Departments, and particularly in the Controller's office, who are experienced clerks and accountants, and render the full value to the County and City for the wages paid them. In our report of yesterday the name of Mr. ANDREW DIVINE appeared in an unfavoroble light. The remarks there made were unjust, as may be seen by the card published elsewhere. In several of the bureaus, such as the Police and Fire Departments, requisitions are made by the Superintendents for the full amount of the pay-rolls, these being held as the only vouchers in the Finance Department for such payments. To-morrow we propose completing the list, with the amounts paid the employes of the Departments mentioned at the end of this article.

PAY-ROLL SUPERIOR COURT.

James M. Sweeny, Clerk	$400 00
Joseph Meeks, Deputy Clerk	333 33
Jesse Oakley, Clerk in Equity	208 23
Owen E. Westlake, Clerk General Term	208 33
John McCarthy, Clerk Trial Term, Part I	208 33
William Haviland, Clerk Trial Term, Part II	208 33
Sylvester E. Nolan, Clerk at Chambers	208 33
Matthew Spence, Clerk Special Term	208 33
Edward B. Heath, Docket Clerk	208 33
J. H. Hobart, Ward Recording Clerk	208 33
Thomas C. Holland, Copying Clerk	208 33
Thomas Higgins, General Clerk	208 33
John A. Thompson, Naturalization Clerk	208 33
C. E. Wilbur, Stenographer	208 33
A. F. Warburton, Stenographer	208 33
James B. Sheridan, Stenographer	208 33
Daniel O'Brien, Crier	166 66
Andrew D. Powell, Librarian	125 00
John J. Ryan, Messenger	83 33
Thomas Ryan, Captain	208 33
Samuel S. Acker, Assistant Captain	100 00
Samuel P. Spies, Officer	100 00
James Masterson, Officer	100 00
Philip Cosgriff, Officer	100 00
Hugh Quin, Offier	100 00
Edward Travis, Officer	100 00
Edward Welsh, Officer	100 00
Barnard Garvey, Officer	100 00
Ambrose W. Kitchell, Officer	100 00
Joseph Morris, Officer	100 00
John Murray, Officer	100 00
Thomas Carroll, Officer	100 00
George F. Haller, Officer	100 00
Patrick Murray, Officer	100 00
James Griffin, Officer	100 00
John Mulholland, Officer	100 00
Ignatius Frank, Officer	100 00
James P. Walker, Officer	100 00
Andrew Lennan, Officer	100 00
Louis J. Portner, Officer	100 00
Terence Reilly, Officer	100 00
George W. Russell, Officer	100 00
Patrick Cunningham, Officer	100 00
Michael Nacy, Officer	100 00
John A. Grote, Officer	100 00
Xavier Werner, Officer	100 00
Edward Hall, Officer	100 00
O'Brien Dillon, Officer	100 00
Frederick Mertz, Officer	100 00
James Coburn, Officer	100 00
John Mack, Officer	100 00
George Ferris, Officer	100 00
Hugh O'Rourke, Officer	100 00
Patrick Singleton, Officer	100 00
Robert Hastings, Officer	100 00
James Doyle, Officer	100 00
William Berrigan, Officer	100 00
Michael Hughes, Officer	100 00
John Dugan, Officer	100 00
Michael Wheelan, Officer	100 00
Thomas Feeley, Officer	100 00
Henry Peters, Officer	100 00
John Ennis, Officer	100 00
Cornelius Scull, Officer	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$8,841 61

The above is exclusive of the salary of the six Judges, who are paid quarterly $3,750.

PAY-ROLL SUPREME COURT.

Robert L. Cuthbert, Law Clerk	291 66
Edward H. Kent, Equity Clerk	291 66
Daniel W. Clarke, General Term Clerk	166 66
George W. Hardie, Special Term Clerk	166 66
Richard C. Beamish, Chambers Clerk	166 66
Daniel Scully, Clerk Circuit Part I	166 66
William E. Harkins, Clerk Circuit Part II	166 66
Thomas F. Gilroy, Clerk Circuit Part III	166 66
Michael L. Redling, Recording Clerk	62 50
Levi Gotshold, Recording Clerk	62 50
Jacob F. Valentine, Crier	208 33
W. S. Ward, Stenographer	208 33
Robert Bonynge, Stenographer	208 33
C. B. Collar, Stenographer	208 33
J. L. Crosby, Stenographer	208 33
R. Macklin, Stenographer	208 33
Charles E. Bacon, Deputy Crier	125 00
Edw. J. Knight, Librarian	125 00
Samuel Rowland, Officer	100 00
D. W. Buchanan, Officer	100 00
James Conlan, Officer	100 00
James L. McNiernay, Officer	100 00
P. H. Jonas, Officer	100 00
Theodore Hart, Officer	100 00
A. W. Palmer, Officer	100 00
Lawrence O'Brien, Officer	100 00
Hiram S. Blunt, Officer	100 00
Charles Cook, Officer	100 00
Daniel Bogley, Officer	100 00
Wm. Buckley, Officer	100 00
Edward Brown, Officer	100 00
Annanias Matthews, Officer	100 00
Wm. H. Ricketts, Officer	100 00
James J. Nealis, Officer	100 00
Roger McGuire, Officer	100 00
Luke Halpin, Officer	100 00
Michael Coon, Officer	100 00
Daniel E. Finn, Officer	100 00
Samuel Sax, Officer	100 00
Philip N. Jackson, Officer	100 00
James Murray, Officer	100 00
Francis O'Rourke, Officer	100 00
Wm. McGuire, Officer	100 00
Henry Close, Officer	100 00
Andrew Blakely, Jr., Officer	100 00
Peter Rush, Officer	100 00
John W. Oliver, Officer	100 00
John W. O'Brien, Officer	100 00
John O'Connor, Officer	100 00
William Long, Officer	100 00
Anthony Roeckel, Officer	100 00
Timothy O'Brien, Officer	100 00
Patrick Keenan, Officer	100 00
Thomas Campbell, Officer	100 00
Jacob Bingham, Officer	100 00
Farral Dougherty, Officer	100 00
Sebastian Kohlhipp, Officer	100 00
Owen Eagar, Officer	100 00
Jacob Fuesst, Officer	100 00
Bernard McQuade, Officer	100 00
Charles H. Golden, Officer	100 00
James Fidda, Officer	100 00
M. L. Stoddard, Officer	100 00
Edward Kelly, Officer	100 00
Patrick McDevitt, Officer	100 00
Patrick F. Hart, Officer	100 00
Thomas Miller, Officer	100 00
James McGinn, Officer	100 00
Henry Allen, Officer	100 00
Edward Burke, Officer	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$8,608 26

The above is exclusive of the salaries of five Justices, who are paid quarterly $2,875.

PAY-ROLL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk	$400 00
Thomas H. Landom, Deputy Clerk	333 33
William H. Ryann, Ass't Deputy Clerk	208 33
John Brown, Naturalization Clerk	208 33
Felix V. B. Kennedy, Special Term Iss. of Law	208 33
Bernard J. Malone, General Term Clerk	208 33
Clarence A. Williams, Chambers' Clerk	208 33
Joseph B. Coe, Trial Term Clerk, Part I	208 33
Alonzo Boese, Trial Term Clerk, Part II	208 33
Isaiah Keyser, General Clerk	208 33
William P. Richardson, Record Clerk	208 33
James P. Rogers, Recording Clerk	208 33
Willis P. Miner, Equity Clerk	208 33
Nathan S. Jarvis, Docket Clerk	208 33
William S. Kelley, Judge's Clerk	166 66
John R. Forrest, Messenger	100 00
John J. Cummins, Stenographer	208 33
Joseph L. Blondell, Stenographer	208 33
James H. Powell, Stenographer	208 33
Edward A. Davin, Crier	208 33
Henry Harrington, Officer	100 00
John Cooper, Officer	100 00
William Conboy, Officer	100 00
George S. Green, Officer	100 00
Daniel Leamey, Officer	100 00
Michael Shelly, Officer	100 00
James Dailey, Officer	100 00
Henry Smith, Officer	100 00
Scott Morrison, Officer	100 00
Eilert Miller, Officer	100 00
James J. Raymond, Officer	100 00
James A. Mahan, Officer	100 00
A. A. Phillips, Jr., Officer	100 00
Thomas Sweeney, Officer	100 00
Andrew Keeler, Officer	100 00
John Jansey, Officer	100 00
Dennis Dermody, Officer	100 00
George Bonesem, Officer	100 00
John W. Marlim, Officer	100 00
Edward C. Genet, Officer	100 00
James Salmon, Officer	100 00
Samuel Barclay, Officer	100 00
Alois Ludwig, Officer	100 00
Michael Hall, Officer	100 00
Francis Keeney, Officer	100 00
W. M. Westervelt, Officer	100 00
James Coogan, Officer	100 00
John Schultz, Officer	160 00
William Fickinger, Officer	100 00
Andrew Kelly, Officer	100 00
Thomas Cornwall, Officer	100 00
John Brennan, Officer	100 00
Michael Dolan, Officer	100 00
Mortimer Moynahan, Officer	100 00
Patrick Muldoon, Officer	100 00
John J. Fitzgerald, Officer	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$7,516 60

PAY-ROLL COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Henry Vandervoort, Clerk General Sessions	$333 33
Henry Vandervoort, Clerk Oyer and Terminer	166 66
John Sparks, Deputy Clerk General Sessions	250 00
John Sparks, Deputy Clerk Oyer and Terminer	166 66
Louis Kazinskis, Interpreter	291 66
William Anderson, Stenographer	208 33
Henry W. McCloskey, Captain of Attendants	208 33
John Brown, Attendant	100 00
James Cavanagh, Attendant	100 00
William Dougherty, Attendant	100 00
James Donan, Attendant	100 00
James Darning, Attendant	100 00
Patrick Diver, Attendant	100 00
Owen Flanagan, Attendant	100 00
Edward Falconer, Attendant	100 00
John Hickey, Attendant	100 00
Charles E. Hogan, Attendant	100 00
Robert Lindsay, Attendant	100 00
Robert Lord, Attendant	100 00
James McGinness, Attendant	100 00
Patrick J. Mullally, Attendant	100 00
Michael Madigan, Attendant	100 00
John D. Newman, Attendant	100 00
Edward H. Norton, Attendant	100 00
John Oakford, Attendant	100 00
Edmund Roche, Attendant	100 00
Thomas Waters, Attendant	100 00
Dennis J. Twigg, Attendant	100 00
George Wilson, Attendant	100 00
John Crow, Attendant	100 00
Andrew McCarthy, Attendant	100 00
Thomas Maloney, Attendant	100 00
William McKenna, Attendant	100 00
Patrick Kelly, Attendant	100 00
Michael Wood, Attendant	100 00
John H. O'Connor, Attendant	100 00
Thomas Riley, Attendant	100 00
Patrick Curry, Attendant	100 00
Edward Dennis, Attendant	100 00
Timothy S. Keely, Attendant	100 00
Patrick K. Noonan, Attendant	100 00
John C. Frazier, Attendant	100 00
Michael Quigley, Attendant	100 00
John Hall, Attendant	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$5,424 97

PAY-ROLL MARINE COURT.

Henry Alker, Justice	$833 33
George M. Curtis, Justice	833 33
Michael C. Gross, Justice	833 33
George Shea, Justice	833 33
Philip J. Joachimsen, Justice	833 33
William H. Tracy, Justice	833 33
Lawrence Aaney, Clerk	333 33
Michael J. Cody, Deputy Clerk	291 66
Francis Creamer, Assistant Deputy Clerk	250 00
Charles D. Birdseye, First Assistant	250 00
James Conan, Second Assistant	248 33
W. J. Finnigan, Third Assistant	166 66
Robert McKay, Fourth Assistant	166 66
Edward B. Nolly, Officer	100 00
Francis Vanderbeck, Officer	100 00
Harris Wines, Jr., Officer	100 00
John Lord, Officer	100 00
Adam Miser, Officer	100 00
Owen Gilfeather, Officer	100 00
George Doudill, Officer	100 00
Patrick McGrain, Officer	100 00
George A. Mason, Officer	100 00
John Mecham, Officer	100 00
Joseph Cristadorce, Officer	100 00
Wm. McKinney, Officer	100 00
Nicholas Langdon, Officer	100 00
Richard Gumbleton, Officer	100 00
John J. Fitzpatrick, Officer	100 00
Thomas Castello, Officer	100 00
James Callager, Officer	100 00
George M. Gross, Officer	100 00
Thomas Owens, Officer	100 00
M. Murphy, Officer	100 00
George Casserly, Officer	100 00
B. G. McSweeny, Officer	100 00
Louis Schlamin, Officer	100 00
John A. Shea, Officer	50 00
John Henry, Officer	100 00
Henry McGually, Officer	100 00
John O'Brien, Officer	100 00
John Kely, Officer	100 00
Patrick Loughten	Erased.
Michael C. O'Brien	100 00
Stephen Hayes, Stenographer	208 33
F. J. Warburton, Stenographer	208 33
Farrell O'Dowd, Stenographer	208 33
Philip Merken, Interpreter	208 33
James Povers, Searcher	208 33
Total for August, 1871	$10,491 61

PAY-ROLL SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate	$1,250 00
S. D. Van Schaick, Chief Clerk	400 00
George S. Abrahams, Probate Clerk	333 33
Peter V. Barstell, Assistant Probate Clerk	208 33
Morgan A. Dayton, Clerk to Surrogate's Court	291 66
Augustus W. Oliver, Administrator Clerk	333 33
Fred'k Hutchings, First Ass't Adm'r Clerk	208 33
Robt. H. Fuller, Second Ass't Adm'r Clerk	166 66
Thomas E. Stiles, Accounting Clerk	266 66
Samuel J. Revens, Ass't Accounting Clerk	166 66
Henry Frost, Assistant to Chief Clerk	166 66
James J. Traynor, Guardian Clerk	250 00
Henry M. Cohen, Assistant to Guardian Clerk	125 00
John Donnelly, Probate Certificate Clerk	208 33
John Pickford, Jr., Register of Inventions	333 33
James E. Munson, Stenographer	250 00
Thomas Mahony, Superintendent of Records	166 66
Ernst Simon, Interpreter	166 66
A. Melvin Knapp, First General Clerk	333 33
William Gallaher, General Clerk	166 66
John C. Keating, General Clerk	166 66
Elijah Whitney, General Clerk	166 66
William H. Garretson, General Clerk	166 66
Jacob Koelbe, General Clerk	125 00
Chas. J. Dowdell, General Clerk	125 00
Arthur Wallace, General Clerk	150 00
Joseph Harriott, General Clerk	150 00
John C. Connor, General Clerk	150 00
John Shannon, General Clerk	125 00
Maurice Nyne, General Clerk	125 00
Charles T. Roosevelt, General Clerk	125 00
Michael Dunster, Messenger	100 00
W. McMullen, Messenger	100 00
Wm. H. McIntire, Messenger	100 00
Patrick Craig, Court Attendant	100 00
Edward Coman, Court Attendant	100 00
James Keese, Recording Clerk	100 00
William Magee, Recording Clerk	100 00
Robert T. Bailey, Recording Clerk	100 00
Michael J. Fagan, Recording Clerk	100 00
Luke C. Grimes, Recording Clerk	100 00
W. T. T. Chapman, Recording Clerk	100 00
W. M. Bostwick, Recording Clerk	100 00
Edward H. Clough, Recording Clerk	100 00
Andrea Fontana, Recording Clerk	100 00
Charles A. Lane, Recording Clerk	100 00
Peter Rice, Recording Clerk	100 00
James R. De Zeng, Recording Clerk	100 00
Thomas McQuade, Recording Clerk	100 00
George W. Waite, Recording Clerk	100 00
Albert D. Brink, Recording Clerk	100 00
Francis Cavanagh, Recording Clerk	100 00
James Russell, Recording Clerk	100 00
Edward Beebe, Recording Clerk	100 00
John C. Moon, Recording Clerk	100 00
John Carngan, Recording Clerk	50 00
Total for August, 1871	$9,816 57

PAY-ROLL COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Robert H. Johnston, Clerk	$400 00
James Ryan, Deputy Clerk	333 33
David S. Veitch, Stenographer	208 33
Jacob Kohler, Interpreter	166 66
Robert H. Racey, Subpœna-server	166 66
Charles Malvey, Subpœna-server	166 66
Thomas Holey, Subpœna-server	166 66
Wm. Rotchford, Messenger	125 00
Total for August, 1871	$1,733 30

PAY-ROLL DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Samuel B. Garvin, District-Attorney	$1,250 00
John R. Fellows, Assistant District-Attorney	666 66
Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Ass't District-Attorney	666 66
Algernon S. Sullivan, Ass't District-Attorney	666 66
John R. McComb, Jr., Chief Clerk	266 66
John B. Dolan, Grand Jury Clerk	125 00
Roswell H. Jerome, Recognizance Clerk	208 33
James P. Bartley, Record and General Clerk	125 00
James A. Griffin, Entry Clerk	100 00
George W. Reed, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
Peter McAlear, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
James Reilly, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
James Donohue, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
Philip Furlong, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
James B. Bersel, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
Dennis Kavanagh, Subpœna Clerk	108 33
Jacob N. Tillotson, Special Clerk	83 33
James C. Deny, Messenger Clerk	100 00
John A. Thompson, Assistant Clerk	83 33
Total	$5,099 94

PAY-ROLL COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Hy. A. Gumbleton, Deputy County Clerk	$291 66
John A. Loew, Associate Deputy County Clerk	250 00
Timothy J. Campbell, Mechanics' Lien Clerk	333 33
Dennis Burns, Docket Clerk	250 00
Stephen C. Duryea, Chief Recording Clerk	166 66
Isaac Brown, Associate Recording Clerk	208 33
Edward McPlunn, Clerk of Record	208 33
Charles McCafferty, Receiving Clerk	125 00
August Tautphoeus, Recording Clerk	125 00
Armine Boleglet, Clerk in Chancery	125 00
W. J. Hoey, Book-keeper	125 00
David Henriques, Record Clerk	125 00
C. Ten Eyck, Record Clerk	100 00
John H. Pemmermann, Record Clerk	100 00
Edward Selleck, Record Clerk	100 00
Henry Haight, Record Clerk	100 00
William Cook, Record Clerk	100 00
Robert Hild, Record Clerk	100 00
Charles Schaffner, Record Clerk	100 00
James W. Connolly, Record Clerk	93 75
Henry Bick, Jr., Record Clerk	93 75
Thomas J. Doran, Record Clerk	93 75
William Kepp, Record Clerk	75 00
Charles Heyneman, Record Clerk	50 00
Charles J. Jones, Record Clerk	37 50
Alexander Ebelsbacher, Messenger	75 00
Total for August, 1871	$3,527 06

The above amount does not include the salary of the County Clerk, who is paid quarterly at the rate of $3,000 per annum and unlimited fees.

PAY-ROLL COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, PREPARING AND PRESERVING RECORDS.

Frederick Swarts, Temporary Clerk	$166 66
Chas. M. Vergnes, Temporary Clerk	125 00
George P. Pendexter, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Wm. D. Sparks, Temporary Clerk	100 00
William E. Bruckerhoff, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Samuel Strauss, Temporary Clerk	83 33
E. S. Gould, Temporary Clerk	83 33
Henry W. Cressy, Temporary Clerk	83 33
John H. Roberts, Temporary Clerk	83 33
Richard B. Hoope, Temporary Clerk	75 00
Martin Coffield, Temporary Clerk	75 00
Robert T. McGrath, Temporary Clerk	75 00
Hugh F. Dolan, Temporary Clerk	66 66
John McQuaid, Temporary Clerk	66 66
David Garrison, Temporary Clerk	66 66
John W. Hunt, Temporary Clerk	50 00
James J. Muldoon, Temporary Clerk	25 00
Total for August, 1871	$1,424 96

PAY-ROLL BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

John K. Hackett	$166 66
W. H. Charlock	166 66
Thomas Coman	166 66
Edward Cuddy	166 66
James G. Dimond	166 66
E. B. Hart	166 66
James Irving	166 66
L. R. Jerome	166 66
James McKiever	166 66
George H. Mitchell	166 66
Bernard O'Neil	166 66
George W. Plunkett	166 66
Bryan Reilly	166 66
Edward Schlichting	166 66
Edward Welch	166 66
Henry Woltman	166 76
Total for August, 1871	$2,666 56

PAY-ROLL CLERK AND ATTENDANTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Joseph B. Young, Clerk	$500 00
Reeves E. Selmes, Deputy Clerk	400 00
E. A. Woodward, Deputy Clerk	400 00
James A. McGowan, Sergeant-at-Arms	250 00
William McGowan, Acting Messenger	125 00
Thomas Whitly Hall, Messenger to President	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$1,775 00

PAY-ROLL OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTEES, COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES, &C.

George H. Andrews, Commissioner	$666 66
Thomas S. Creamer, Commissioner	666 66
Henry H. King, Commissioner	666 66
Nathaniel Sands, Commissioner	676 66
Walter G. Black, Surveyor	500 00
E. F. Badcock, Secretary	333 33
Peter Trainer, Deputy	333 33
John McGrath, Deputy	333 33
Peter Gillispie, Deputy	333 33
James Shields, Deputy	333 33
James M. Henry, Deputy	333 33
Geo. Vanderpoel, Deputy	333 33
David Miller, Deputy	333 33
Henry A. Barnum, Deputy	333 33
Wm. Dodge, Deputy	333 33
Fred C. Wagner, Deputy	333 33
Richard Dalton, Deputy	333 33
John S. Benns, Deputy	333 33
Francis A. Thayer, Deputy	333 33
Charles H. Fallalee, Deputy	333 33
Aden Doty, Deputy	333 33
John Murray, Deputy	333 33
W. H. Bailey, Deputy	333 33
E. J. Caldwell, Deputy	333 33
Francis V. Ewing, Deputy	333 33
John E. Crowly, Clerk	250 00
James Ramsey, Clerk	250 00
W. C. Gover, Clerk	250 00
Simon Hazleton, Clerk	250 00
Joseph Paul, Clerk	250 00
Robert C. Sands, Clerk	250 00
Richard G. Newkirk, Clerk	250 00
W. P. Robinson, Clerk	250 00
Chillis D. Swain, Clerk	250 00
Owen Cavanagh, Clerk	250 00
Orlando H. Moore, Clerk	250 00
Daniel Gillespie, Clerk	250 00
Daniel A. Bostwick, Clerk	250 00
John M. Hall, Clerk	250 00
W. Hastings, Clerk	250 00
James D. Ames, Clerk	250 00
Robert G. Paine, Clerk	250 00
James Smith, Clerk	250 00
George B. Raymond, Clerk	250 00
Augustus S. Starr, Clerk	250 00
Henry Morgan, Assistant Surveyor	250 00
W. S. Williston, Superintendent	250 00
George B. Bolsworth, Clerk	208 33
James D. Anderson, Clerk	166 66
Peter Keyser, Clerk	166 66
John Wildey, Clerk	166 66
William E. Eheholt, Messenger	125 00
Charles C. Kellogg, Messenger	100 00
Michael Coleman, Temporary Clerk	333 33
John Gould, Temporary Clerk	250 00
O. C. Gardiner, Temporary Clerk	208 00
John McCauley, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Frank Pike, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Total for August, 1871	$17,258 21

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU ON COUNTY AFFAIRS.

R. B. Connolly, Controller	$500 00
R. A. Storrs, Deputy Controller	333 33
S. C. Lynes, Sr., County Auditor	500 00
John Houghtalin, Chief Clerk	333 33
William Jarvis, Assistant Book-keeper	125 00
M. J. Maloney, First Assistant Clerk	259 00
C. U. O'Connell, Assistant Clerk	166 66
John T. Baker, Assistant Clerk	100 00
John F. Carroll, Assistant Clerk	125 00
F. A. Connolly, Assistant Clerk	125 00
R. M. Grant, Assistant Clerk	125 00
A. E. Luther, Assistant Clerk	100 00
W. H. Dikeman, Stock and Bond Clerk	166 66
P. McGinniss, Messenger	83 33
L. Morrissey, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Jerome Lott, Temporary Clerk	125 00
Pierre Jarvis, Temporary Clerk	66 66
A. Disbrecker, Temporary Clerk	125 00
C. L. Thatcher, Temporary Clerk	125 00
William Mackey, Temporary Clerk	100 00
Frank Trimble, Temporary Clerk	50 00
P. Harrington, Temporary Clerk	166 66
George Bauch, Temporary Clerk	125 00
Henry Kunbel, Temporary Clerk	83 33
Total for August, 1871	$4,099 96

PAY-ROLL—BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

Cornelius Corson, Chief	$400 00
James S. Turner, First Clerk	333 33
Patrick McMullen, Second Clerk	291 66
John N. Outwater, Third Clerk	208 33
Wm. H. Bloom, Fourth Clerk	166 66
John H. Price, Fifth Clerk	166 66
Charles E. Wilbour, Stenographer	250 00
Edgar Brower, Messenger	125 00
Total for August, 1871	$1,941 64

MISCELLANEOUS PAY-ROLL.

John Healy, services as Messenger to the Board of Coroners for August, 1871	$208 33
W. Murphy, Watchman in the Controller's Office, for August	100 00
Daniel Whalen, Pay-master to County, for month ending August	83 33
Michael J. Shandley, Clerk Board of Police Justices	250 00
Salaries of Employes of Sheriff's Office; total August, 1871	4108 33
Isaiah Rynders, Superintendent Court Officers for August, 1871	250 00
A. Oakey Hall, Salary as Mayor, Aug. 1871	416 66
Bureau Collection or Arrears; Salaries Attorneys and Clerks, August, 1871	1133 33
J. Polis Ritterband, Counsel to Commissioners of Taxes, &c., August, 1871	666 66

PAY-ROLL—CITY JUDGE'S OFFICE.

William Gerarty, First Clerk	$100 00
George O'Brien, Second Clerk	83 33
Allen McIlhargy, Messenger	83 33
Total August, 1871	$266 66

The above is exclusive of the pay of the City Judge, who receives his pay quarterly.

Salaries of employes of the County Jail for the month of August, 1871	$933 33

RECAPITULATION.

Superior Court	$8,841 61
Supreme Court	8,608 26
Common Pleas	7,516 60
General Sessions	5,424 97
Marine Court	10,491 61
Surrogate	9,816 57
Special Sessions	1,733 30
District-Attorney's Office	5,099 94
County Clerk's Office	3,527 06
County Clerk's Office, preparing and revising records	1,424 96
Board of Supervisors	2,666 56
Board of Supervisors, Clerks and Attendants	1,775 00
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, Officers and Appointees	17,258 21
Dept. of Finance, Bureau of County Affairs	4,099 66
Bureau of Elections	1,941 64
Sheriff's Office	4,108 33
Miscellaneous	4,308 30
Grand total for August, 1871	$98,642 58

The above total does not include the salaries of the five Judges of the Superior Court, the six Judges of the Supreme Court, the Recorder, the City Judge, Police Department, Fire Department, Board of Education and the Health Department.

Squire Lynch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following items appear in the TIMES' list of salaries yesterday:

G. H. E. Lynch, Clerk Fifth District Police Court	$333 33
Geo. H. E. Lynch, Assistant Clerk Commissioner Ninth District Court-house	583 33
George H. E. Lynch, services as Messenger	250 00
Total pay each month	$1,166 66

Here is about $14,000 a year paid to one person holding three different offices. The same person was once Clerk of the Superior Court of this City, but not favorably known as such, and he is the father-in-law of HENRY W. GENET, Ring Senator, and now candidate for re-election, which he is determined to secure at any cost.

HARLEM.

Not the Man Referred To.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of those who hold office under the Finance Department of the City Government published in your paper this morning is the name of JAMES MCCONNELL. Permit me to say that I am not the man. I never received, directly or indirectly, one cent from the City or County Government.

JAMES McCONNELL.

SINECURE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Reducing the Number of Court Attendants—Cutting Off the Sinecures—A Salutary Movement.

The numerous political excrescences that have so long fattened undisturbed on the public Treasury—we mean the third and fourth-rate Ring politicians who have been classed on the sinecure pay-list as Court attendants—have been thrown into a great flutter for the past few days by the announcement that they were to be swept out of the easy offices which they had enjoyed, and were no longer to have the pleasure of drawing $1,200 each a year for doing nothing. Such a prospect is to their minds one of the greatest calamities that could befall them, and when they first heard the report they rushed to the City Hall almost to a man, to find out whether they were going to be "out" by the new Deputy Controller, as they termed their intended discharge. It was not difficult to distinguish them as they stood outside the Court-house in the Park, in crowds of four and five, discussing the fiat which had gone forth against them. They were readily recognized by their villainous faces and their loud style of dressing. Some few of them to be sure were present who did not wear the customary diamond pin, or the velvet coat, or the heavy watch-chain, or new beaver, but the absence of these peculiarities in the appearance of several of the "attendants" was easily accounted for by a knowing City Hall lounger, who said that they had but just returned to the City from fast watering-places, where they had spent all their money, and had been compelled to leave their valuables and finery with a certain class of accommodating individuals until they were able to make another "raise" on the City Treasury. This they expected soon to do, and to be placed in possession of plenty of funds for election expenses, but the proposed action of Mr. GREEN came like a cloud over their bright prospects, leaving them with their hands in their empty pockets, and depriving them of such indispensable articles to their existence as champagne, regalia Brittannicas, &c. When these indolent gentlemen, whose faces are more familiar around the Cuddy, Norton, Tweed, Shandley, Scott and other political club-houses than the Courts which they are credited to, and whose sustenance is sucked out of the earnings of the poor and the taxes of the rich, learned that their masters, the Ring, could not save them and that they had got to walk the plank, they became most bitter toward the men who had brought on the reform movement, and swore enough to have shocked a Billingsgate fish-wife. Their blasphemy could be distinctly heard by persons who passed near them in the City Park. As a whole there are probably no worse men to be found than Court attendants, although there are some few among them who are honest enough to discharge their duty conscientiously, and earn their pay. The most of them are creatures of the Ring, to whom they owe their appointment, through the Board of Supervisors, although a common but erroneous impression prevails that the Judges are responsible for them. It is but just to say that the latter have nothing whatever to do with their appointment or removal. Many of them, as can be proved, are nothing less than convicted felons, prize-fighters, gamblers and roughs, taken out of bar-rooms by the Ring because they could knock down an objectionable voter at the polls, lead a gang of repeaters, and be "useful to the party" generally. It is a singular statement to make—but true, nevertheless, of some of them—that they never performed a day's honest work in their lives, and do not possess the inclination or the qualification necessary to earn their livelihood by honest means. If they are shaken off from the public Treasury, the only alternative left for them is to return to the questionable pursuits in which the Ring originally found them, unless the Ring is powerful enough to give them new sinecures.

There are about 300 names on the pay-roll drawing salaries as attendants on the five principal Courts. Their expense to the City amounts in the aggregate to $330,000. At the most liberal allowance twenty officers are amply sufficient for each Court, at a total cost of $110,000. Deputy Controller GREEN is in receipt of a letter from Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD demonstrating this fact. The present force of attendants at the Court of General Sessions is thirty-nine, but the Recorder informs Mr. GREEN that nineteen officers are fully able to attend to all the requirements of the Court, Judge BEDFORD coincides in this opinion. The letter was sent in reply to one from Mr. GREEN requesting information on the subject, and similar ones will probably be received from the other Judges who were written to on the same matter. It is said that one Supreme Court Judge has asserted that he could get along with three officers when he presided on the bench. The number of persons to be stricken from the rolls will be determined on at the conference which is to be had between the Judges and Mr. GREEN.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Issue of Stocks and Bonds—A Question as to the Powers of the Board—Money Wanted for the Charitable Institutions.

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 P. M. yesterday in open session, being the first session of this kind held since the organization of the Board.

The Mayor, Deputy Controller GREEN, and the President of the Board of Public Parks were present. Mr. TWEED was absent.

Mr. GREEN offered the following;

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, by the provisions of section 4, of chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871, the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue in pursuance of law from time to time, as may be required, and at such rates as he may determine, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, the following stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, and in amounts as specified, viz.:

Department of Parks Improvement Bonds—To meet the payments in excess of bonds authorized	$944,272 30
Assessment Fund Stock of 1871—To reborrow the amount of short stock due December 1, 1871	768,000 00
Central Park Improvement Bonds—To supply the Treasury for advances in excess of assessments, and for the payment on such account	725,000 00
Assessment Fund Bonds	600,000 00
Assessment Bonds—To cover advances made and also for advances payable on this account	$2,500,000 00

The Mayor asked whether there was not some understanding or contract with Mr. BELMONT relative to the monopoly by that gentleman of the bonds issued by the Corporation.

Mr. GREEN said the contract limited the issue of bonds, without the consent of both parties to a further issue being made.

The Mayor said: Then, if they issued any more bonds, the gentleman who had a prior contract could come down on them for damages.

Mr. SWEENY said they might as well adopt the resolution, and probably Mr. BELMONT could be induced to waive his claim.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GREEN offered the following:

Whereas, It is provided by the act of the Legislature of the State, passed April 19, 1871, commonly called the Two Per Cent. act, that from the sum raised under said act all the expenses of the City and County Government, for all its Departments and purposes, shall be paid, and that no liabilities shall be incurred for any purpose, as more particularly specified in said act, which shall amount to more than two per cent. upon the valuation prescribed by said act; and

Whereas, It becomes a question before the Board, whether the provisions of the said statute operate as a repeal, in suspension of all prior acts of the Legislature, authorizing the issuing of bonds of the City or County of New-York, for certain uses and purposes of the Department of Public Parks, and other Departments of the City during the years 1871 and 1872, other than assessment bonds; and

Whereas, Such question involves the construction of various acts of the Legislature of this State, and is of grave importance in the effect of its determination upon the interests of the City, in the prosecution of certain of its works, and upon the disposition of capitalists in the negotiation of bonds which may be issued under the authority of this Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That before authorizing the issuing of bonds other than assessment bonds for the use of any Department of the City, in accordance with, or upon the authority of any act of the Legislature, passed prior to the said Two Per Cent. act, it is desirable to obtain a judicial construction of said act, and a judicial declaration of the authority of this Board to authorize, and of the Department of Finance to issue bonds for the uses or purposes aforesaid.

The Mayor said a quasi judicial decision had already been rendered on this question by one Judge, but he understood that an appeal from the decision would be taken.

Mr. GREEN said his object was to get a decision on the question as quickly as possible—in two or three days if it could be.

Mr. SWEENY said it would be impossible to get a judicial decision unless a complaint was made by some one, and a case brought before the Courts.

The Mayor said it was a question of legal right for those who purchased the bonds. If people were willing to buy them well and good.

The resolution was then laid over.

A resolution to issue $1,100,000 of City Park Improvement Bonds was read and adopted, Mr. GREEN stating that he voted for it on the understanding that it would not prevent the action provided for in his resolution.

A statement of the apportionment of taxes to be raised this year was read as follows, and the details were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form:

For State purposes	$6,741,956 18
For County purposes	5,106,725 14
For City purposes	16,671,416 35
Total	$28,520,100 67

On motion of Mr. SWEENY, Mr. RICHARD A. STORRS was appointed Assistant Clerk to the Board.

The Mayor remarked that the resolution was silent on the question of salary.

The Mayor then introduced Messrs. BOWEN and BELL, Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mr. BOWEN said they had come to ask a further appropriation for the institutions under their charge. The sum of $169,500 had been first set aside for them, but it had been subsequently reduced to $149,500. This had all been spent, and by the end of the year there would be a deficiency of $460,000.

Mr. BELL said they had 9,000 people under their charge, who demanded the necessaries of life from them. They must be fed, and yet the Commissioners had no money.

The Mayor said the matter should be referred to the Controller.

Mr. BELL asked what the duties of the Commissioners were in such a crisis as this. Should they dismiss people from the institutions, or what should be done?

The Mayor said the Board could give no advice.

An adjournment then took place until this afternoon.

Unpaid Laborers.

A number of unpaid laborers again assembled in the new Court-house, yesterday, demanding their pay, which, it appears, is several weeks in arrears. They were somewhat noisy, and asked to see Mr. GREEN, who was then absent. A small force of Police was sent for, and the men soon subsided. In the meantime, Mr. GREEN returned and informed the men that he would give them an answer as to their pay today. To this delay they consented and retired.

Further Developments as to Police Pay.

Yesterday passed without the pay of the Police Department being obtained, and there was consequently considerable inconvenience and no little muttering. For some reason not made public, the Commissioners issued an order prohibiting the Captains from receiving the money to pay their commands from private sources and there was much suffering in consequence among the members of the force. Had this order not been issued and the Captains furnished with their checks, every precinct might have been paid yesterday, as numerous offers were made to advance the necessary funds. Hon. W. A. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad, desired to advance Capt. HEDDEN the money to pay the Twenty-first Precinct, and JAMES FISK, Jr., was ready to do the same favor for the Sixteenth Precinct. Before this order was issued, JAMES O'BRIEN furnished Capt. MOUNT the money to pay the Seventeenth Precinct, and the Stock Exchange advanced Capt. ULMAN the amount required to pay the First Precinct.

The Fire Department was still without funds yesterday, but Mr. HENNESSY, the Treasurer, stated that negotiations were in progress which would probably result in obtaining the necessary amount within a day or two.

The Mayor yesterday notified the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police that if they were not paid by this morning, he would himself advance the necessary funds to pay off the men of this precinct.

AFFAIRS AT THE CITY HALL.

Facts and Rumors—What Mayor Hall Says.

Judge BARNARD's modified injunction and the lists of sinecures published in the TIMES were the chief subjects of conversation around the City Hall yesterday. The sinecurists received the ironical congratulations of their friends with such composure as they were able to assume, and much curiosity was manifested to know whence the TIMES obtained the lists, which another morning paper assured its readers that its reporters had been unable to get at. The Mayor arrived early, and had a long interview with Mr. VANDERPOEL and other legal gentlemen. Shortly afterward the following conversation took place between his Honor and our reporter:

REPORTER—I wish to ask you, Mr. HALL, about your arrest.

Mr. HALL—I think you had better interview the Magistrate on that subject; he knows more about it than I do.

REPORTER—You have heard that a summons has been issued for you?

Mr. HALL—Yes.

REPORTER—What are you going to do about it?

Mr. HALL gazed at the reporter long and earnestly, but made no reply.

REPORTER—Have you been served with the summons yet?

Mr. HALL (after a pause)—You had better see the Judge who issued it.

REPORTER—But I want your views. Will you appear before the Magistrate?

Mr. HALL—I can give you no opinion; it would not be decorous or civil toward the Judge. I must decline expressing myself in any way.

And to this resolution he strictly adhered. Shortly afterward he left with his nephew to attend a private dinner party at the Manhattan Club.

It is rumored that the Mayor will appear before Justice BIXBY this morning, either in person or by counsel, and will object to the proceedings taken against him, on the ground that they are not the remedies provided by the law, which indicates that if the Mayor has been guilty of any dereliction of duty he should be impeached by the Board of Aldermen, according to section 29 of the charter. If this objection is overruled, the Mayor will demand a trial by the Court of Special Sessions, over which Judge DOWLING presides.

The Examination of the Ring Under Oath—The Last Dodge.

"Put on a bold front, talk big, challenge investigation, look defiant, and one-half of the world will believe you are innocent," said OAKEY HALL some time ago to his brother Supervisors, when he narrated to them in tones of indignant virtue, the malicious charges of corruption which "a partisan journal" had dared to publish against the City officials. "And the best way to vindicate your undoubted innocence," said he, "is to *appear to court an investigation*—appoint a committee of your Board for the purpose, and, as you may be suspected, (unjustly, I know,) invite some eminent merchants, whose names are well known, to join and act with you. Tell them you will throw open to them all the books and papers of all the Departments, without any reservation, so that they can make "a thorough and exhaustive examination." Repeat the words "thorough and exhaustive examination"—they sound well, and will disarm suspicion, and, take my word for it, we will get from them just such a certificate as we got last year from our tried friends—TAYLOR, ASTOR and ROBERTS.

A committee was appointed, the names of the merchants were agreed upon, including WM. A. BOOTH, ROYAL PHELPS, WM. H. OSBORNE and others, and HALL addressed them the invitation to join the Committee in making "a thorough and exhaustive examination," which he and all the members of the City Government so much desired. The Committee met and the merchants with them, and the latter at once, like business men, proceeded to examine the City and County debt. They found it to be $97,000,000, instead of $62,000,000, as stated by HALL—a slight difference of $30,000,000. They then proceeded to *the accounts*, and soon discovered that, being restricted to an examination of *the books* merely, they could not tell whether the entries were correct; whether value had been received for the amounts paid, and, in fine, that they could not make "a thorough and exhaustive examination," unless the Committee, with whom they were acting, and examine them, were authorized to subpœna parties before them under oath. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, having been deputed to ask for these additional powers, proceeded to the Mayor's office, and commenced to unfold his mission, with the bland courtesy for which he is distinguished.

But HALL, who appeared somewhat ruffled, asked, "How is it, Mr. PHELPS, that in reporting the amount of the debt, your Committee did nor deduct the $30,000,000 of revenue and assessment bonds, which, you know, will be paid out of this year's taxes, and by the property specially assessed?"

Mr. PHELPS—We are very sorry, Mr. Mayor, but, really, we could not do it, in conscience. You see, the expenses of the City Government are about $3,000,000 a month; there are less than $2,000,000 in the Treasury, and there will be nothing much coming in till the taxes of next year. And, therefore, in the meantime, to carry on the Government, it will be absolutely necessary, either to use the moneys to be paid in for taxes and assessments, or to borrow an equal amount upon bonds of permanent debt. As the revenue and assessment bonds were obligations which the City must pay, we, as good merchants, were obliged, therefore, to report them as part of the debt.

HALL—What, then, is it you say you want?

Mr. PHELPS—Why, you see, Mr. Mayor, when we commenced to examine the accounts, we found that *the mere inspection of the books* did not give us the requisite information to enable us to make "the thorough and exhaustive investigation" for which you invited us. As, for instance, we found upon the books that a Mr. SCHUYLER had been paid for lumber $428,000, and, were it not for the proofs which he volunteered to show us, we would never have known that his bill was only $42,000, and that he received no more. Hence you see, Mr. Mayor, we want the Board of Supervisors to authorize their Committee, with whom we are acting, to send for persons and papers by subpœna, and to examine parties under oath.

HALL—But the Board has not, I suppose, any such power?

Mr. PHELPS—Oh, yes, Mr. Mayor, we have read the law, and it appears to us business men to be very plain, and to invest you with full authority.

HALL—It would, on first reading, seem to be pretty clear, but lawyers, you know, may come to a different conclusion. I must examine it very carefully before I could recommend the Board to grant it. But suppose the power was granted to you?

Mr. PHELPS—Excuse me, Mr. Mayor, we do not ask that the power be granted to *us*, only to the Committee of the Board itself, whom we were invited to assist.

HALL—Oh, yes, I understand; but suppose the power granted to our Committee, you would probably want them, the Committee, to employ counsel to conduct the examination?

Mr. PHELPS—I do not know, Mr. Mayor; but, as the examination of witnesses is out of our line, we should probably like to have the aid of the highest professional talent. What would your Honor think of Mr. O'CONOR?

HALL—O'CONOR! I could not recommend him. But then you would probably want the Committee to subpœna and examine my distinguished friends Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY, and also my friends Mr. GARVEY and Mr. KEYSER and Mr. INGERSOLL?

Mr. PHELPS—Very likely, Mr. Mayor, we could not make "the thorough and exhaustive examination" you desire, without asking those friends of yours to give us all the information in their power.

HALL—But if they swore falsely, it would be perjury—and that, you know, means Sing Sing.

Mr. PHELPS—Oh, Mr. Mayor, that is not a supposable case. They, you know, are your friends, and are all "honorable men."

HALL—Well, Mr. PHELPS, tell your associates I am very happy to hear your suggestions. I am very, very anxious to have "a thorough and exhaustive examination," as you know, and will bring the matter before the Board of Supervisors at an early day.

PHELPS—Thank you, Mr. Mayor, I am much obliged for your frank and cordial reception, which my associates will be pleased to hear. Good morning, Mr. Mayor. And Mr. PHELPS gracefully retired.

In a few days the Board of Supervisors met, and HALL stated to them the application of the merchants, hoping it would be granted, *if the Board had the power*. The Recorder had doubts. WOLTMAN would not grant the power, even if they had it. He was disappointed with these merchants. He thought they were gentlemen, like Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. ASTOR, but they were "a Star Chamber Inquisition." They had better go back to South-street. The invitation was a mistake. The Mayor has got us into another scrape. Every member had doubts, very serious doubts, whether the law gave them the power. *No one moved to grant the power.* And, finally, it was unanimously decided to refer the matter to a special Committee to consult counsel, and report the exact meaning of the law, which really they could not understand.

And now, gentle reader, when do you suppose that this Committee will report and this Board of Supervisors will grant the authority, clearly given by the law, to examine under oath HALL and TWEED and SWEENY and CONNOLLY and GARVEY and INGERSOLL, and all the other dealers and contractors of the City Government, with the penalties of perjury staring them in the face? Never.

Mr. Connolly's Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ex parte statements that have been published in reference to the subject at issue between Mr. MCCAFFREY and myself are so widely at variance with the facts of the case, that I must ask, as an act of justice to myself, the privilege of publicly refuting the absurd and malicious fabrications that have sprung from so trivial a circumstance.

The recent astounding disclosures of the purloining and destruction of public documents have caused me to be more than ever jealously vigilant in my watchfulness over the records committed to my official care. When I was informed that a vast number of papers had been surreptitiously collated by one of my clerks, in flagrant violation of the rules of this office, I felt it imperatively my duty to prohibit the removal of any of those papers until I had made an examination of their contents. For that purpose I took them into my possession, and on the following day, having become satisfied of the propriety of surrendering them, I notified the parties interested, that they could have them on application at my office. I had not up to that time supposed that any feeling of dissatisfaction existed. The ridiculous proceedings that were subsequently instituted, are of too farcical and contemptible a nature to entitle them to serious consideration. Respectfully,

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Register.

The Insane Parsee Merchant—A Comission Appointed to Examine Him.

In the matter of BOMANJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH, the insane Parsee merchant, who came to this City some time ago from Bombay, and who became insane and was sent to the asylum, Chief-Justice Daly rendered the following opinion on the motion to remove him to Bombay:

I entertain no doubt of the power of the Court to direct that Mr. COLAH be removed from this City to Bombay; if in the exercise of a sound discretion the Court is satisfied that the removal would aid in the recovery of his health, the restoration of his mind, or greatly promote his physical comfort and well being. It is not necessary that I should now refer to the authorities or set forth the reasons upon which this conclusion is founded, for, assuming as I do that the Court has the power to order this removal in a proper case, it would be impossible upon the evidence submitted upon the motion to determine whether he should be removed or not. Upon this point the opinions of Drs. HAMMOND and VANCE are in direct conflict with the opinion of Dr. BARSTOW, Superintendent of the asylum, and the conclusion of Major CONSTABLE, who has been appointed to take charge of the person of Mr. COLAH, and whose opinion is entitled to consideration, from his constant intercourse with him, and from the fact that he has been for many years a resident on the Bombay Presidency, and for a considerable time a resident of Bombay, whence Mr. COLAH came, and where his wife and family reside. Under the circumstances, I have concluded that the proper course for the Court to adopt will be to direct that the three physicians named meet, together with two physicians to be appointed by the Court, at the asylum, and after an examination of Mr. COLAH, and a consultation, that each report to the Court whether in his judgment a removal is necessary or not, briefly adding thereto his reason for the opinion expressed; and let the same be embraced, if it can, in one document. Drs. MEREDITH CLYMER and ANTHONY GESCHEIDT will be appointed on behalf of the Court, and in the order to be drawn, let a provision be inserted directing that the Committee of the estate, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., pay out of the funds in his hands the reasonable charges and expenses of the five medical gentlemen upon whom the above duty is imposed by the Court. In respect to the application of Mr. WADIA, to have the property of Mr. COLAH, now in the custody of the Court, transferred to his hands, on the power of attorney given to him by the wife of Mr. COLAH, it will suffice to say that it would be improper to grant such an application. If Mr. COLAH is to remain here for medical care and treatment, his property should remain in the custody of the Court, so that it may be restored to him in the event of his recovery—or, if he should die here, that the possession of it may be transferred to his representative or heirs. Should the Court decide to remove him to Bombay, and, after his arrival there, a committee should be appointed by a competent legal tribunal there to take charge of his person and estate, this Court would entertain an application to surrender the further custody and control to the tribunal or other competent authority that may be entitled by the law of the Presidency of Bombay to have the care, custody and control of it. BUCKHAM, SMALES and WALKER for petitioner; EDWARDS and ODELL for Committee.

The Misdeeds of Macgregor.

A reporter of the TIMES visited Col. MARSHALL's office, yesterday morning, and saw Mr. TOSTEVIN, the Chairman of the Builders' and Architects' Association. That gentleman stated that the work of instituting charges against MACGREGOR was proceeding favorably, and that twelve affidavits of the most damning character were in his hands. He had intended to present them in the course of the day to the Mayor, relying on that official's promise to Mr. JOHN SEXTON, that he would suspend MACGREGOR as soon as he had reason to believe there was anything improper in the conduct of his Department. But from the turn things were taking in the Mayor's own office, he doubted the expediency of such a course, and he thought that he would take the affidavits to JOHN B. HASKIN, have them attested and signed by the drawers before a notary, and apply to some Justice for a warrant to arrest MACGREGOR for misdemeanors in his office. In the meantime he desired to undeceive the people who might imagine from the report of a meeting held the previous night published in the TIMES that LEANDER BUCK had become the Chairman of their Association. This was altogether erroneous, and they had nothing to do with him, for he was of the party that broke up their mass meeting last Thursday. At the wish of the Association he had drawn up a brief statement for publication. It was as follows:

The Committee of Twenty-six declare that they have not consented, and will not consent, to act with the Committee of Twenty whose names were announced at the meeting, the object of said Committee being to cover up what the Committee of Twenty-six wish to be brought to light. The names of the most respectable gentlemen that appear on the Committee of Twenty were placed there without their consent.

Personal.

The proprietors of the *Aldine* appear resolved to make its literary equal its artistic standards. A very positive earnest of this consists in the engagement of Mr. R. H. STODDARD as editor, an arrangement which takes effect with the forthcoming January number. Mr. STODDARD's talents may be depended upon greatly to improve the letter press of the *Aldine*. The grace and tact of which the public have had abundant proofs at his hands will here find a congenial field, and the journal is fortunate that has secured so able and experienced a conductor. Much energy and enterprise have been put forth in behalf of the *Aldine*, and liberal public support will give it, we trust, the encouragement it deserves.

SKETCHES IN ENGLAND.

Summering in Wales—Among the Bathers—Curious Characters—Leisure Hours—News from the Outer World—A Tourist's Experience.

From a Special Correspondent.

ABERYSTWITH, Wales, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

The ocean just hereabout is wondrously pacific. Day after day the same calm sea, tides rising and falling with scarcely a ripple. The morning bath is just delicious. The water is so clear that you can see the pebbly bottom, and just cool enough to be refreshing, with an entire absence of that stickiness or glutinous quality which makes the sea water in some localities disagreeable. So out we sally in the early morning, three of us—two being American ladies who have had some experience of salt water at Newport and Nantucket.

AMONG THE BATHERS.

Crossing the centre of the Marine parade, a broad crescent walk between the great curve of lodging-houses and hotels, and the beach, we come to a line of forty feminine bathing-machines—big boxes on wheels, which follow down the tide, keeping close to the water's edge, the hinder wheels immersed. There is a door at each end. The fair bather steps in at one from the thills, closes it carefully, and after a short ceremony of changing costume, opens the seaward door, descends a short flight of stairs, robed in a dark blue dress, made like a night-gown, but so hideously ugly that if any male creature gets a glimpse of it he instantly turns his eyes away with horror, never for a moment imagining that the beautiful being he raves about can be plunging about in the breakers in such a garment. When my lady bathers have arranged with the browned and hardy Welsh women who live on the beach, and some of whom, I suspect, not only keep a perpetual picnic on the pebbles, but sleep in the bathing-machines on a pile of these dreadful bathing dresses, I start for the gentlemen's boxes, which are a good eighth of a mile away on another part of the beach, and are about one-third as numerous, for the women beat the men in the bathing line and some others, and take to the costume which is supposed to be sufficient for us he-creatures. "Please wear the drawers," said the bath man, who pushes down the machines as the tide falls. I try to comply with his modest request, but instead of drawers I find a very short, very thin cotton petticoat, or skirt, or frill, so short that I feel certain it would shock the sensitive soul of a ballet-dancer. I have seen something of the kind in picture-books, worn by African savages or South Sea Islanders; and I am expected to put on this brief and trifling affair, and walk out of my machine under all the front windows of the Queen's Hotel. As I always do what is expected of me, I put on my savage costume, march bravely out, take my header, and have my swim regardless of spectators. If they like it, I ought to be satisfied. And with the bathing I am eminently satisfied. The mountains look on Aberystwith, and Aberystwith looks on the sea, and I find them all delightful.

CURIOUS CHARACTERS.

When my bath is over, I walk along the beach to meet the feminine contingent, fresh and rosy from the waves, and hungry for breakfast. Yesterday, waiting a few moments for the last touches of their toilets, the mistress of the baths did me the honor to salute me. She is a little-brown, wrinkled Welsh woman, as spry as a squirrel, her bright black eyes keeping watch of every towel and every sixpence. "Here," said she, "what do you wear them for?" alluding to my spectacles. "Because I am near-sighted." "Well, you oughtn't to be. Come down here and let me talk to you." So I went down on the warm sand, leaning on my elbow, my face within a yard of her deep wrinkles. And then she began: "Look at me," said she; "I need no glasses; I can see the finest cloth—every thread of it, and I am eighty-four years old. Thirty years ago I was a great invalid; now I am never ill, and have not had a doctor these twenty years. And it is all along of a medicine that an old doctor gave me the recipe for; and it cured me, and a good many more that I have given it to; and if you will take it, it will give you your sight, and cure you of all ailments. You must get a pen'orth of camomile flowers, a hapen'orth of carraway seeds, two pen'orths of ginger root, a pen'orth of salts, and sixpence worth of gin." Then full directions for the concoction of the vegetables, adding the salts, and gin, with the doses, and then the way she went on about it, talking as if she had been practicing for all her eighty-four years to see how fast and long she could talk, her eyes snapping with vivacity, and her deep wrinkles full of expression. I can hardly remember such a vivacious old woman—and if she does not take too much of her medicine, I should think she might take care of her bathing machinery for thirty years longer.

LEISURE HOURS.

Bath and breakfast over, we walk, we sit on the shingle, we hunt for pebbles—lovely crystals, wondrous moss-agates, delicate cornelians, and all the rest. A dozen lapidaries are waiting to cut and set them for us when we have found them. There are great banks of beautiful pebbles, acres in surface, and of unknown depths, or we explore the ruins of the castle. Portions of its round towers are still standing; but the walls, ten or twelve feet thick, seem to have been blown up with gunpowder, for they lie about in great masses, like the earthquake-riven rocks of the country. A portion of the moat and its outer wall are visible. Some of the gateways and sally-ports are intact, and the cross-shaped loop-holes which sheltered the sharp-shooters. Nothing could be more perfect than such a castle before gunpowder and artillery. With food and water they seem impregnable. If we want shade the cliffs afford it, for trees do not grow well by the sea. The cliffs are of slate, the strata pitched up at an angle of thirty degrees from the water, so that the reefs running with jagged points outward must be horrible to be thrown upon. But along the shore the Wintry storms have quarried out great caverns, and curious quiet nooks at the foot of high cliffs, which give us cool and pleasant shelter. There are scarcely any shells and very little marine life along the shore. On a rock worn smoother than most I found some small beasts which struck me as of most economical habits. They are like oysters or clams, only each one contents himself with half a shell, leaving the other half to his neighbor, the rock itself forming one side of his dwelling, and to it they clung, sticking considerably closer than a brother, closer than any relations I know of—for I could not persuade one of them to let go his hold and permit me to inspect his interior arrangements. The rock looks as if covered with buttons—very flat oyster-shelly cones the size of a penny. After lunch the boats put out—a dozen or so nice sailboats put off to try for mackerel. Herring expected daily. They catch some soles, but broiled mackerel scent the whole place. Or you can drive off up the valleys of the two pretty rivers which empty here together and form the harbor—the Rheidol and the Ystwith. The latter river gives its name to the town "Aber," being Welsh for a confluence of waters. Thus you have a score of places in Wales, beginning with Aber—Abergaveny, Aberdare, Aberdovy, &c.; and in the hills around Aberystwith are the great lead mines of Wales. The export of lead ore from this port is about two million dollars a year. A vein of silver-lead ore at Bronflovd is thirty-five feet wide, and yields ten tons of ore to the fathom deep. They have explored 510 feet from the surface. The glen and mountain scenery all about is much vaunted in the guide books. Sergt. TALFORD thought the banks of the Dovey were finer than those of the Rhine. To my eye there is nothing so grand here as some of the lake and mountain scenery in Scotland, but it will do, and some of the valleys we came through on the way here were very charming. When I have been to the Devil's Bridge, where the Rheidol rushes down a deep ravine some five hundred feet, I will tell you whether it equals Niagara.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Manchester and Birmingham newspapers get here in the afternoon—the London journals the next morning. People take a languid interest in news a day old. The great sham campaign does not trouble us. The English Army is supposed to have been defeated, and was making an orderly retreat to Chobham Common to cover London. But the engineer officer had not got his orders, and no earthworks had been thrown up. Meantime the hardships of the campaign are dreadful. Twice have the handsome horses of the Guards stampeded; the son of a Duke has been seen trying to broil a rasher of bacon. At one canteen of the Guards there is no more champagne. London is doing its best to supply its brave defenders, but there is the usual complaint of lack of organization. It seems a big folly, but after the Franco-German war, and especially after the *Battle of Dorking*, it was necessary to do something to satisfy the country, so Mr. GLADSTONE and his military advisers have got up this sham campaign, lost a great battle, covered London, and expect to make a last stand on Chobham Common.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

I *did* hear two men talking politics on the rail the other day in Wales, and both were pretty hard on Mr. GLADSTONE. "Do you know what Lord PALMERSTON said about him?" asked one. "He told a friend of mine that Mr. GLADSTONE was a man of great ability and greater ambition, but afflicted with an irritability of temper that would ruin everything. He will be Prime Minister," said he, "long enough to ruin the country and then die in a lunatic asylum." PALMERSTON was a clever, plucky, tough old fellow, but this is the first time I ever heard of his setting up for a prophet. Politics must be languid everywhere in September, except in a few places where there are members of Parliament to be elected. Most people go off to the sea-side, forget Government, and take life as easy as they can. Much depends upon getting good lodgings. If an American company could be found to build a genuine American hotel in every English pleasure town, I think the people would adopt the new fashion. Now each town is made up of lodging-houses, each with as many lodgers as they can find and accommodate in little fusty rooms, with old-fashioned feather-beds, and such cooking as general lodging-house servants can be expected to accomplish.

A TOURIST'S EXPERIENCE.

I thought I had done something very nice here. I ran over, a week beforehand, looked up three lodgings, either of which would do, but I wanted to be sure. I did not take them, not being quite certain when I could come. When I did come, at 6 P. M., they were all taken, and I had to look further, with my luggage on the omnibus, waiting. Finally, I found a place, strongly recommended—took it for a week in the dark, stayed one night, and spent the next day looking for another, into which I moved at once, paying forfeit. As a sample, the mantel-shelf of a bedroom, which had been occupied by a series of lodgers, the last of whom had left that morning, was covered with a coating of dust which must have been months accumulating. I have no idea that brush or broom was ever used in the house. The filth was simply indescribable, and the good people seemed utterly unconscious of it all. Said the honest landlady: "I love to have enough of everything, and to have it clean." The place we came to is neatness itself; everything in order and everything shining, and the women who keep the two houses are Welsh. If I had found this place first, as a veracious tourist writing my first impressions, I should have said the Welsh housekeepers were models of order and cleanliness. It will not do to generalize. The English are the cleanest and the dirtiest people in the world, the most moral and the most immoral, the nicest and the nastiest, the best and the worst; and it must be that there are in all countries all sorts of people to make up the needed variety. No country is more admired by foreigners than America, and no country more disgusts them with certain habits and peculiarities. England is dreadful or delightful—just as you happen to look at it. In France you have always, as far as I have seen, two good things—good beds and good cookery. You can sleep well and eat well. In England, as a rule, both are bad. At one of the best hotels in Averystwith I had an indifferent bed and smoked milk and underdone sole for breakfast. In England the prices are nearly double those on the Continent. In Belgium, supper, lodging and breakfast cost the same as lodging alone in England. The cost of living at a good English hotel—not the most expensive either—is seven dollars a day, without wines or private sitting-room. A gentleman can scarcely live comfortably at such a hotel for less than ten dollars a day. He can live better on the Continent for from one-fourth to one-half the money. It follows that Englishmen either take lodgings at from five to ten dollars a week, and order their meals at cost, or they go abroad, get a change of manners, customs and language, as well as scene and air, and give foreigners the benefit of their expenditures. And that is the reason why there are as many absentees from England as from Ireland, and why I fancy you could do a good thing by establishing American hotels in England.

THE ENGLISH AT MEALS.

You think perhaps that the English will never take to the *table d'hote* at home as they do abroad. They will never run the risk at home of eating with their inferiors, even for the chance of meeting with their superiors. Perhaps not. I heard of some superior sort of people the other day who went to take seats for a concert. They looked at the plan of the hall, and inquired who had taken those next them. Mr. So and So, keeper of a very fashionable hotel, was the answer. Oh! that would not do at all—they could not think of sitting next to tradespeople, however respectable. Some other seats must be found. And they were at last. Would you believe that these fastidious persons had borrowed money of this same tradesman, and were sometimes glad to dine with him when they could come in at the back door. But fastidious and exclusive as they are, I see them here at Aberystwith dining and taking all their meals in ground-floor rooms on the marine parade, in full sight of the whole public, and as I walk along, I could almost reach the tables of twenty family parties, who, sitting before their open windows, might almost as well eat in the French and German fashion, out on the sidewalk. Abroad an Englishman will run the risk of sitting at table next a bagman—a commercial traveler—the lowest grade he is likely to meet. At home he is liable to meet persons of a lower order in a coffee-room, or on a steamer, and tries to be resigned to such calamities. But he can be exclusive, and dine in his own room in solitary dignity, if he chooses to pay for it.

WELSH BY-LAWS.

I find the by-laws of Aberystwith peculiar and rather inconvenient. I like to take a small boat and pair of sculls and pull off alone, or with company of my own choosing, for a quiet row or an idle drifting with the tide. Going down to the beach just now for a boat, I found that I must pay two shillings an hour and take a boatman. If I have a sail-boat I must have two men. "And if I hire a saddle-horse," said I, "must I carry a small boy behind me?" The boatman did not know. He had not read the by-laws relating to livery-stables, but it was as much as his license was worth to let me have a boat without a man to take care of it. It may be a good regulation, but I never heard of it before, and do not like it—no more do the boatmen, who are very much in favor of free trade and sailors' rights, and think the whole system of licenses and regulations is a conspiracy to pick their pockets.

THE WELSH CHARACTER.

There is a certain sturdiness about the Welsh character that, if not amiable, is highly respectable. They are several degrees more opinionated than the English, and less polite, if possible, in expressing and maintaining their opinions. A fault-finder might even call them quarrelsome. When the Welsh miners strike, they strike hard. Some years ago the people got tired of the annoying exactions of the turnpikes, and turned out and broke down all the gates. Even the shop-keepers, who ought to be civil to an expected customer, cannot always resist the temptation of a warm discussion. But, knowing each other's tempers, they make allowances, and keep up an armed neutrality, or quarrel good-naturedly. I found a sample of Welsh sturdiness in the church-yard here, on four grave-stones. One is sacred to the memory of "THOMAS JONES, Tailor of this Town," two head the graves of the two successive wives of "THOMAS JONES, Tailor of this Town," and the fourth commemorates the virtues of a deceased daughter of "THOMAS JONES, Tailor of this Town." In both England and Wales the humblest callings are honestly, perhaps proudly, made monumental. If a man's descendants grow snobbish, and wish to forget the trades of their ancestors, their tombstones are ever ready to testify against them. At Oxford I read a long inscription on a gravestone recording the achievements of a famous bell-ringer. LILLYWHITE, the cricketer, has a florid epitaph on white marble in Highgate Cemetery. RENFORTH, the rower, will have a pair of sculls on his tombstone, instead of one and the cross-bones.

MONADNOCK.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The General Convention to Meet at Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This General Ecclesiastical Council assembles in Baltimore Oct. 4. It is second to none in learning and dignity, including not only Bishops and clergy, but some of the most distinguished laymen in the country. In its organization it is similar to the General Government, having its two houses of legislation, that of the Bishops corresponding to the Senate, and that of the clerical and lay deputies corresponding to the House of Representatives. In remains to be seen whether they will be governed by the principles of common sense or by party faction and ecclesiasticism. There is common sense in law, in medicine and science generally, and this at times sets aside mere theories and goes straight to the heart of a subject, in spite of rules and precedents, which are often the result of prejudice and bigotry, solves difficult questions, cuts Gordian knots of controversy, and brings order and harmony out of confusion and chaos. Now we believe that there is such a thing as common sense in theology and religion, and that the Episcopal Church needs this today as much, if not more, than at any time in her history. There is, in fact, danger of disruption in that body, yet which may be avoided by a little common sense. Not that we by any means ignore the Divine Presence and blessing, which should certainly be invoked with the greatest earnestness, yet God is not expected to work miracles, to prevent error or disaster, if men do not use their own reason and judgment. Now one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, question that will be brought before that body is one arising out of the case of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Chicago, with which most of your readers are familiar. That Mr. CHENEY is wrong in his position, few, I apprehend, either of the clergy or laity, doubt. No individual, certainly, in the Church, no more than in the State, should assume the responsibility of altering either constitution or laws. But, leaving Mr. CHENEY out of the question, the point now is, whether by an alternate phrase in the baptismal service relief will be granted to a large number who use the present form with serious doubts and misgivings. Nine Bishops of the Church, some time since, united in a proposition or request that some alternate phrase be allowed, and this has been followed by a memorial to the Convention, signed by numbers of the clergy and laity. The alteration proposed is this: Instead of saying, "Seeing this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church," it is asked that the word regenerate be omitted. And instead of saying in the prayer following, "We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant by Thy Holy Spirit," it is proposed to say, "that it hath pleased Thee to receive this infant for Thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into Thy Holy Church." What is asked is not the omission of any part of the service, but simply that those whose consciences are troubled may be allowed to use this language. Now will so reasonable a request be granted? I am not one who has been troubled in conscience, for I believe this to be the meaning of the term regeneration here used. But I am well aware that some of my brethren, both of the clergy and laity, think the words as they now stand, necessarily imply an internal spiritual change, or change of nature, and hence the *opus operatum*. And so believing, they cannot in conscience use them—they cannot thank God for that which they do not believe to have taken place, and hence it would be simply mockery for them to use this prayer. Shall they be relieved? Why not? Does the alternate phrase yield any vital doctrine of the Church? Does it even deny baptismal regeneration? Not at all. For every intelligent churchman knows that there is a wide difference of opinion among those who use the language as it now stands as to its meaning. The Church has never given any authoritative definition as to the meaning of the word regeneration. Bishop HOBART held that it signified a change of state. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, that it included the implantation of a spiritual germ. Bishop ONDERDONK, of Pennsylvania, held that there was both an outward and inward or ecclesiastical and moral regeneration, and this is essentially the same view as WATERLAND'S. Others contend that the whole service is hypothetical, and that the Church prospectively pronounces that to have taken place which will take place, if the conditions of the baptismal covenant are complied with. We claim, therefore, that, by a change in the phraseology, the doctrine even of baptismal regeneration is not touched—that some who hold this doctrine believe no more than is involved in the alternate phrase. I might ask a half dozen of the clergy if they believed in baptismal regeneration, and all would answer, yes. Yet if I asked what they meant by that term, they would all give different definitions. Shall we then compel every clergyman to use a word so indefinite as this, and even at the risk of schism? But it is said that this is altering the prayer-book, and some lift up their hands in holy horror at the very mention of such a thing, as if altering the prayer-book was the death knell of all faith and religion. But while this can hardly be considered as altering the Prayer-book, suppose that it is, what then? Is the Prayer-book inspired and infallible? Not at all. We do, indeed, venerate it; we consider it a wonderful book, and bless God continually that in these days of error and infidelity we have such an admirable "form of sound words." But this book was a growth. Again and again it has been altered and improved. Our American reviewers changed it materially. They had no superstitious notions in regard to it. They not only changed some words, but left out a whole creed and form of absolution. Now we do not believe in continually tinkering with the Prayer-book. We should have great fears that if any radical changes were made we might lose instead of gain.

But this is not a radical change, and those who suggest or propose it have no sympathy whatever with the radical spirit of such men as Messrs. THRALL and GALLAGHER. But there is certainly a golden mean between fanaticism and old fogyism, or between the advanced ritualism of St. Albans and the latitudinarianism which is ready to plunge into rationalism and infidelity. We are not obliged to choose between extremes, and while great caution is necessary, yet we do not believe that either wisdom or prudence died with the reviewers of the American Church in 1789, or that the same spirit which kept them from error will not now preside in our national council. Some things in the Prayer-book are manifestly adapted to another age, and need to be adapted to this. Our Bishops and deputies may sit in solemn council and declare, like the doctors of Salamanca, that the world does not move; but the world does move, nevertheless, and unless as a Church we are alive to the present state of things, to the wants and necessities of the day in which we live, then we shall be left in the back-ground, left to see other ecclesiastical bodies entering in and possessing the land. Not that we should touch or compromise any vital truth, not that we should countenance fanaticism and error for a single moment. But that, as a Catholic Church, we should rise to the emergency of the case and manifest that comprehensive spirit which embraces all who hold the Head, which welcomes all as laborers in its fold, who receive those doctrines that are necessary to salvation. Anything less than this is the mere sectarian spirit, and if a narrower or more exclusive spirit drives men from her fold, then she is guilty of schism, and not those whom she ejects. It has been often lamented that the Methodists were driven from the Church of England, or that they were not retained by a more liberal and charitable spirit. Let us have a care that we do not make a similar blunder. If the Methodists should now, as a body, offer to come to us, accept our ordination and our liturgy, if we would give them an alternate phrase in the baptismal service, would we be so stupid, so demented, as to refuse them? If not, is it not equally important to give relief to many already who accept these who are already within the fold of what we regard as a pure branch of the Church of Christ? Who, indeed, are our brethren and companions in labor, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, so to speak. But setting aside all such considerations, all the bonds of a common faith and Christian brotherhood, is it not the dictate of common sense to grant the prayer of the petitioners and preserve the unity of the Church? But when we go beyond all this, and consider the peace of Zion, the cause of Christ, the spread of the gospel, the building up and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, all those interests, in short, which involve the conversion and salvation of our fellow-men, which are greatly injured, if not destroyed by dissension and discord, by bigotry and intolerance, how can there be any hesitation?

During the sitting of this General Council, day by day the presence of the Holy Spirit is invoked who presided in the councils of the blessed Apostles. But what mockery is this if the spirit of love and toleration that characterized these blessed Apostles does not prevail—that spirit which one of our collects says is the very bond of peace, and of all virtues without which whosoever liveth is counted dead before God.

AN OLD-FASHIONED CHURCHMAN.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Speech in Lancaster, Ohio—His Views on the Kuklux Bill, Amnesty and the Tariff.

Senator SHERMAN made an able speech at Lancaster, Ohio, on the afternoon of Sept. 30. He pointed out clearly how hopelessly divided the Democratic Party is, except on comparatively unimportant matters, and asserted that there is not a single question of public policy in which he could not answer one Democrat by quoting another. They unite, he said, only in demanding amnesty to such rebels as DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS, so that they may come back to the Senate and House of Representatives. This, and an unreasoning opposition to our laws for the protection of the ballot-box, and of the loyal people of the South, and an eager desire for office, is all that now holds the Democratic Party together.

He continued: "I can only say that I fear we have already been too generous to these rebels, but since we have gone so far toward amnesty, I have been, and am now, disposed to complete our generosity by making it so general that only those who are still open rebels and criminals shall be excluded from office. I am not in a hurry about it, and am not eager to see the leading spirits who led in the slaughter of our kindred back again in Congress to make laws for their widows and orphans. And when I vote for general amnesty it will be as an act of generosity and for public policy, and not that it is due to the men who are now disqualified for office."

Proceeding to a consideration of the Kuklux law, and particularly the section enjoining upon the President the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, when a State administration will not or cannot, Mr. SHERMAN said:

"Now, in the present condition of the South it is far better for the peace of the whole country that this duty should be performed by the President rather than by the Governor. A call by the Governor for the State militia to suppress Kuklux Klans, composed, as they are, of organized bands of white rebels leagued against the blacks, would only be responded to by the blacks, and thus we would have a civil war of races, and the South would realize what they seem to be courting. This high power to preserve the public peace is far more safely lodged with the President, and the actual experiment shows the wisdom of the policy. A small company of United States soldiers have been able to prevent crimes and arrest criminals, when the attempt by local militia would have led to civil war. The fourth section provides that when the rebellion in a district or county of a State had become so numerous and powerful as to defy both the authorities of the State and the United States, and the preservation of the public safety became impracticable, then such district or county might be declared by the President to be in a state of rebellion, and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended, but not longer than until the close of the next session of Congress. This section I confess I voted for with reluctance; not that there is any doubt of the clear constitutional power of Congress to pass it, and the President to enforce it, but that I believed a wiser remedy was to be found in an ancient law of England called the 'Statute of Winchester,' in force for six hundred years, and universally regarded by their lawyers and Judges as the great palladium of law and order. As a substitute for the military features of this act, I proposed a section containing the substance of this old act. It provided that when in any city or county any person was injured in his person or property by a mob of armed and disguised men, with a view to deprive him of rights conferred by the Constitution of the United States, and the local authorities would not and did not protect him, that he might sue the city or county in the Courts of the United States, and recover damages for the wrong done him. This, in substance, is now the law in most of the New-England States, in New-York, Kentucky and Maryland. The principle is right and just, that when the community in which a man lives does not protect him from mob violence, the community ought to suffer, and not the citizen. This law would have enabled every man outraged by the Kuklux Klan to have sought his remedy from the county in which he lived, and which owed him protection, rather than to sue disguised outlaws who could not be identified, and were worthless when identified. Such a law could be enforced by the Courts in civil actions, without soldiers in arms. The lawyers would enforce it, for they would be sure of their proof and their fees, and every tax-payer, when required to pay his share of the damages, would find out about the Kuklux and be glad to put an end to their atrocities. This section, after full debate, was twice passed by the Senate; but, as usual when wise measures are defeated, it was by a combination of all the Democratic members and a few Republicans in the House. I am happy to say that the great majority of the Republican representatives gave it a hearty support, and I trust at the next session of Congress we may see it the law of the land. * * * All these crimes were committed by Democrats against Republicans. Their motive was compounded of hate of the negro and the desire to deprive him of and deter him from enjoying rights conferred upon him by the Constitution of the United States. Do the Democratic leaders deny these atrocities? Hardly. No honorable man can do it without a sense of shame. But they tell us that the reconstructed Governments of the South are covered with fraud and peculation. Mr. GROESBECK says some rebels are excluded, and the negroes are ignorant. It is clearly proven that all the improvidence, waste and peculation in the new State Governments were participated in by both parties, but the Kuklux Klan does not aim its blows at thieves. They do not murder the men charged with peculation. They aim at poor negro preachers and school-teachers, almost always at those who are lifting the negro race from its ignorance. The men who participated in improvident schemes of expenditure are the very men who direct the movements of the Kuklux Klan, and set them like blood-hounds upon poor and unoffending negroes. The only part of Mr. GROESBECK'S speech that I could not read with patience was his attempted palliation of the work of disguised barbarians, and his criticism of the law by which alone they are held in check. If he could be transferred from his peaceful and luxurious home to the scene of one of these midnight crimes, committed without fear of punishment, he would be ready enough to vote for the Kuklux law, or any other law that would check these atrocities. The most fearful feature of this organized crime in the South was the fact proven by lawyers, Judges and victims that no one had been punished for any crime committed by the Kuklux. We have crime enough here—everywhere—but society pursues it and punishes it; but this wholesale crime was protected in the Courts, in the juries, and in the witness-stand by organized perjury. No man dare raise his hand against it. It was stronger than the law, and was backed by the whole power of the Democratic Party in the South, where alone the Democratic Party has an assured majority. The law is now checking these crimes. For one, I am free to say that if the Kuklux bill does not put an end to the Kuklux Klan, I will do all that one man can to find a remedy, whatever may be the consequences. Civilized society cannot long survive such unpunished outrages. We must either put them down or civil war will arise from the cries of suffering victims and burnt cabins, and then the South, already devastated by a political war, will suffer the worst pangs of retribution by a war of races."

From the concluding portion of the speech we take the following paragraph relating to the tariff:

"I assume then that the primary object of the tariff is to produce revenue, and I may add that all parties, in all periods of our history, look to a tariff on imported goods as the best, the cheapest, the easiest collected, and least burdensome form of taxation for the support of the National Government. We may assume that at least $160,000,000 must in all events be raised by a tariff, for that sum is necessary to meet our Loan laws and Pension laws. In raising this sum, I shall favor the general principles so often studied by me, of maintaining the present high duties on articles of luxury, which now yield fifty-two millions in gold; average duties on articles of comfort which enter into competition with similar articles of domestic industry. To avoid fraud and undervaluation, I would have these duties, as far as practicable, specific instead of ad valorem. And I would reduce, as rapidly as the public service will allow, the duties on articles of necessity, the products of tropical countries, which enter into the common consumption of the people. I would also add largely to the free list all the raw products of industry with a view to cheapen domestic fabrics without reducing the price of labor. I trust the time will never come when the laboring men of this country in the production of the great and indispensable staples of industry will be compelled to compete with the grinding poverty of European labor; and it is not right while they pay their part of the taxes on articles consumed by them, that they should not have the incidental protection of our Revenue laws in the articles produced by them. Let us have a Tariff law fairly and justly based on these general principles, and this purely business question will cease to be political. Our capitalists can know where they stand, and our laboring men may then pursue all reforms that tend to elevate them and educate them. In all such movements they will have the hearty aid of the Republican Party. Not only has the Republican Party met these financial questions with success, but it has met and solved innumerable difficulties as they arose. It established the homestead policy. It has settled in an honorable way our difficulties with England. It has, after two centuries of disuse, restored the Penn or Quaker policy with our Indian tribes. It is now solving civil service reform. There is no reform, progress or advance in politics, religion, temperance or law that it cannot discuss and decide better than any other party. When it moves, it moves with the step of a giant, and what it proposes is done. The Democratic Party lags at its heels, about two years behind our rear stragglers. We are affirmative, progressive, advancing. They are a pure party of opposition, without fixed principles, and with such barnacles as Kuklux and Tammany Hall hanging at their skirts. Let us stand by our proud record, under the banner of our glorious flag, and march on for new civic triumphs in the cause of liberty and civilization. We have a good ticket, and a good cause, and a great party, and, although here in this rich old County of Fairfield you may be in a minority, you are treading in the ranks of the innumerable host that saved our country from disunion, abolished slavery, and advanced this great Republic to a condition of unexampled prosperity and grandeur."

DETROIT.

The New City Hall—An Honest Building.

DETROIT, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1871.

I find the people of Detroit highly elated at their new City Hall, just completed. They talk City Hall very much as we talk Central Park. I have taken occasion to go several times through the building from basement to turret. After this thorough inspection, I was furnished, through Mr. HENRY STARKEY, the City Clerk, with official abstracts of all the sums expended upon the structure itself, and for its entire fitting up and furnishing. From Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the architect, who furnished the design, drew all the plans and specifications and superintended the work, I also received much information. The building is entirely finished. I understand that every bill has been audited and paid, and that the detailed statement, which I subjoin, includes every dollar of the entire cost. Taken in connection with the facts furnished by the TIMES respecting our New-York Court-house, it affords matter for profitable, if not altogether pleasant consideration.

The Detroit City Hall occupies a very favorable site in the centre of an open space known as the Campus Martius—about as large, I estimate, as Madison-square. This is bounded on each side by a broad street, while other broad streets converge into it, somewhat like the spokes of a wheel. Each side of the Hall is therefore a front, and all are treated in a somewhat similar manner, the opposite fronts being precisely alike. The building is in the Italian style, three stories high, besides Mansard roof and basement, with a tower in the centre. The height from street to cornice is 66 feet, and to the top of the tower 180 feet. It is 200 feet long by 90 wide, the area being thus just about one-half that of our City Hall; but as there is no space thrown away, as in the rotunda of our Court-house, and as a considerable part of the basement and Mansard story may be used as offices if required, I estimate that the available space is fully three-quarters as great as in our Hall. The walls are built of a light sandstone, from quarries near Cleveland, Ohio. The stone is of a close grain, and appears precisely like the light stone which is a favorite material in the new buildings in the upper part of New-York. I am told that the stone of the entire block on the eastern side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, is from the same quarry. The stone, when fresh quarried, is soft and easily worked, but, as I am informed by builders in New-York and Detroit, it hardens rapidly by exposure, without disintegration or discoloration. If this be so, there is no material except granite better suited to our variable climate. The structure throughout is massive and substantial. With my best efforts, I failed to discover any place where bad workmanship or poor material was hidden by stucco or ornament. The building is fireproof, the beams being of iron and the floors laid upon brick arches.

The foundation of the Hall was laid in 1867, at an expense in round numbers, of $64,000, some months being allowed for it to settle. The contract for building was taken by N. OSBORNE & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for $379,000, the whole to be completed within three years, with a bonus for earlier completion; the sum of $3,000 was thus paid for bonus. After the commencement of the building it was decided to add a Mansard roof, at a cost of $35,000. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 6, 1868; the building, completely furnished, was taken in possession by the city in July, 1871. A portion of the Hall is occupied by the officers of Wayne County, in which the City of Detroit is situated. The county fitted up its own offices, the expense of which is included, and specially noted in the statement of cost. As to the general fitting and furnishing, I may say that it seemed to me better, both in material and workmanship, than in our Court-house. The furniture and fittings are mainly of black-walnut and oak, somewhat relieved by woods of lighter color. The Court-rooms and offices are certainly finer in appearance than our own. I do not think there is an office or a hall in which artificial light will be required between sunrise and sunset.

The following is an exact statement of the absolute cost of the building and its fitting-up and appurtenances, as furnished to me from the Controller's office of the City of Detroit, and the Auditor's office of the County of Wayne:

Foundation		$64,027 09	
Contract for building		379,518 00	
Change of roof		35,000 00	
Bonus for early completion		3,000 00	
Extras		11,401 00	
Total cost of building			$490,946 09
Heating apparatus		$20,400 00	
Sidewalks around hall		7,000 00	
Ornamenting grounds		21,000 00	
Clock		2,850 00	
Bell		2,781 00	
Furniture (City)	$21,000 00	35,775 65	
Furniture (County)	14,775 65		
Gas-fixtures (City)	3,000 00	4,175 90	
Gas-fixtures (County)	1,715 90		
Carpets (City)	3,000 00	5,306 26	
Carpets (County)	2,306 26		
Total cost of fitting up, &c.			$101,288 81
Entire cost of building and fitting			$592,234 90

Some of these items invite a comparison with the corresponding ones in our Court-house. We have paid $1,575,000 for furniture—just $1,540,000 more than it cost Detroit. Ours is of no better quality, and, allowing the quantity to be twice as great, furniture in New-York is just twenty-two and a half times dearer here than in Detroit—provided, always, that there is no fraud in the bills. The discrepancy in the cost of carpets is still greater. We paid $356,900 for carpets; they paid $5,800. Allowing that we used twice as much as they, a yard of carpeting costs thirty-three times as much in New-York as in Detroit. The TIMES was clearly within bounds when it averred that any reputable dealer would furnish all the carpets of our Court-house for $12,000. Under the head of "Repairs," we have charges amounting to more than two millions of dollars—the only analogous charge in Detroit being eleven thousand dollars for "Extras." For plumbing and gas-work we paid Mr. KEYSER $750,000; and allowing the heating apparatus to be inclosed under plumbing, Detroit paid $24,500. Such pleasant items as Mr. GARVEY'S little bills of $531,000 for plastering, and those of $320,000 for painting and decorating, are, in the Detroit hall, mere incidentals in in the contractor's charge of $414,000, which includes all cost of material and labor.

In short, for less than $600,000 Detroit has completed a City Hall, nominally of half, but practically of three-quarters the dimensions of our Court-house, of beautiful architectural design and excellent material. Making due allowance for the greater distance over which the stone would be brought, and the somewhat higher price of labor, such a building should certainly be built and furnished in New-York for $700,000. We have spent $12,000,000, and all we have to show for it is an unfinished structure, mean in design; the walls looking weather-stained before the roof was laid; with Court-rooms where the Judge is almost inaudible to the jury; halls which must be artificially lighted at midday, and altogether so badly built that repairs have cost nearly $2,250,000. Could we today evenly exchange our $12,000,000 monstrosity for a counterpart of the Detroit City Hall we should be gainers. I conversed with men of all parties, and found not a single one who did not scout the idea that in the construction of the Detroit City Hall there had been a dollar misapplied or wasted. I do not believe there is a man in New-York who doubts that out of the $12,000,000 which we have spent on our Court-house, fully $9,000,000 have been absolutely stolen, and $1,000,000 wasted through the ignorance and stupidity of those who had the superintendence of the work. The population of New-York is indeed twelve times greater than that of Detroit, but I cannot see in that fact any good reason why our City should pay thirty-three times as much for a yard of carpeting, and for other things in about the same ratio.

A. H. GUERNSEY.

THE BONARD WILL CASE.

Interesting Proceedings, Yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court—Testimony of Witnesses for the Contestants—Their Belief on the Subject of the Soul's Immortality.

The Bonard contested-will case was resumed yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, and the testimony of a large number of witnesses taken, all of them produced by Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, in opposition to a probate of the paper in dispute.

CHARLES KAEMMERER, a physician, testified that the deceased was a believer in metempsychosis, although recognizing the fact of the immortality of the soul. Priests and religion, however, the testator once remarked were the plagues of the human species, and had caused all the misfortunes that man was heir to. In reply to a question as to his own religious belief witness said he believed in the immortality of the soul as far as the philosophers went, but he did not believe in the Scriptures.

AMIDE GARDYE testified that testator once, in a conversation with him, said that he came to this country after having had trouble with his family, and that they had caused him to suffer a great deal; the deceased once told witness that he was born in the Catholic faith, but he did not believe in it, and was always talking against priests: BONARD was not what is termed a free thinker, as he believed in the soul's immortality, but he thought that after death the soul passed into the body of some animal; he once met witness on Broadway, and spoke highly of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saying that he thought of becoming a member of it, and asked where the "seat of the Society" was located.

CONSTANT CHRISTENERT, a boarding-house keeper in Grand-street, testified that testator boarded with him from April to September, 1870; BONARD spoke but seldom of his family; he once said that he didn't think his family worthy of interest; he thought society too corrupt to be worthy of interest, and as for himself he said he would rather work for animals than for men. In speaking of religion testator said that priests were the enemies of humanity. In answer to questions concerning his own religious views, witness declined to give them, saying he had no decided opinion as to whether or not he believed in the existence of a God. In reference to the Bible he said he had read it when young, but it was so long ago that he had forgotten all about it.

LOUIS DOZIERES said he kept a restaurant in Wooster-street, and deceased formerly took his meals there, and up to the time he was taken to the hospital.

Q.—Do you believe in a God who will punish false swearing?

WITNESS—No, I don't believe in anything.

LEON VINTURDORFF, optician, testified he had lived in the same house with testator, and had known him two years; witness had been in the room of deceased a number of times; he admitted but few visitors; when he first came to board at the house he used to live on bread and cheese; testator used to talk with him about his microscopic operations on flies, saying when he cut off the head of a fly it did not kill the animal; that in examining a fly's head with a microscope he had discovered a worm two feet long; witness had seen deceased from the yard operating on flies; the day before BONARD was taken sick he spoke to him in English for the first time in his life, and from this fact witness thought he was out of his mind.

JOHN RONSTERHOLZ, a printer, had known deceased; talked with him once; spoke of politics: BONARD hated all human beings.

EDWARD KARCHER testified that he also had known deceased slightly. Witness stated that he did not believe in anything. "I don't believe in an overruling Providence," he said, "conducting human affairs, for if there is such a thing, things are all wrong."

WILLIAM DESHAYES testified that BONARD talked like an educated man. He seemed to like animals better than men, particularly dogs and horses; thinks he once said he was a carpenter in Rouen: told him also that he had traded with Indians in false jewelry and made money.

JOSEPH ROSSET, the last witness called, testified he had known BONARD since 1858, and had lived in same house with him; in speaking once of his family BONARD said he knew none of them himself; witness changed some Mexican silver for him in 1859 or 1860, carrying it to Wall-street; this was after an attempt had been made to rob him; the money was in three kegs.

Nearly all the above witnesses, not speaking English, were examined through an interpreter. At the conclusion of the examination the case was adjourned until Friday of next week at 11 A. M.

IS A DETECTIVE AN OFFICER?

The Authority of Internal Revenue Detectives—Jurisdiction of United States Courts.

It will be remembered, as already published in the TIMES, that MARCUS BROD, a wholesale tobacco merchant, doing business at No. 131 Maiden-lane, was arrested on the charge of obstructing a United States officer, and conveyed to Ludlow-street Jail under circumstances of unusual humiliation, being handcuffed and carried through the streets in company with his porter, who was charged with the same offense. On a subsequent examination before Commissioner OSBORNE, Mr. BROD was discharged on the ground that even if the facts warranted the charge of resisting the officer in the examination of his books, yet the complainant being merely a detective, he was not entitled to the protection of the United States laws under the circumstances.

Two suits were subsequently commenced in the Superior Court against the complainant, DAVID W. IVES, for malicious prosecution—one by Mr. BROD and the other by his porter—and Judge MCCUNN granted an order of arrest, fixing the bail at $25,000 in each case. IVES having been arrested by the Sheriff, a petition was filed on his behalf moving the case to the United States Court, under the act providing for such removal in the case of officers claiming to have been acting in the service of and under authority of the laws of the United States. Judge BLATCHFORD thereupon issued a writ of habeas corpus, in pursuance of which the prisoner was brought before him in the United States Circuit Court.

On behalf of the United States authorities, a motion was made for the prisoner's discharge from the custody of the Sheriff, on the ground that the case had been removed to the Federal Court, and the State Court had no further jurisdiction.

Judge BLATCHFORD, after reading the petition, pronounced it regular on its face, and said that, in conformity with previous decisions, it would be his duty to order the prisoner into the custody of the United States Marshal. Such transfer, however, would not change the nature of the action, or avoid the necessity of giving bail under the order of the State Court, though a motion might be made in this Court, as in the State Court, for a reduction of the amount of bail.

Mr. HENRY MORRISON, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. BROD, and associated with Mr. CUMMINGS, counsel for the Sheriff, submitted that this was not a case coming within the terms of the act of Congress. That act provided for a removal of the cause only in cases where it appeared the officer was acting under directions of a United States officer, or in his own capacity as such. In this case, the *gravamen* of the complaint was, that the defendant was not acting under the directions of a United States officer; that he was acting without any authority; that, acting outside authority, he had conveyed to the officer false instructions in making the arrest, thereby entailing unnecessary humiliation on the plaintiffs, and giving unmistakable evidence that the prosecution originated in malice. For this malice, therefore, the suit was instituted against IVES as an individual, and not as an officer of the Government.

Judge BLATCHFORD said, if on the trial in the United States Court it should appear that it did not come within the operation of the statute, it might become his duty to abandon the further hearing of the case, but under the present circumstances he deemed it his duty to order the discharge of the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff, and order him into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The prisoner was accordingly released by the Sheriff, and taken charge of by the Deputy Marshal.

Opening of the Ball Season.

The proprietors of the different ball-rooms in this City have completed the renovation of their establishments, and are about to inaugurate the ball season for 1871-72, by an opening ball in their respective establishments. The first of these inauguration balls will be given this evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which have been thoroughly renovated; and this will be followed by inauguration balls at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third-avenue, which have all been fully prepared to receive the delegations of the German vocal organization, who, according to custom, make an inspection of these renovated establishments on this occasion. At the National Assembly Rooms the season was inaugurated by an opening ball on Monday.

Compliment to Miss Nilsson.

The officers of the Swedish frigate *Josefine*, now lying in the harbor, tendered a reception to Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, on board the ship, yesterday afternoon. The weather was decidedly unfavorable to any open-air display, and necessarily confined the party to the main deck of the ship. At about 2½ o'clock Miss NILSSON stepped on the deck, and was welcomed and introduced to the officers by Commander VON OTTER, and a few ladies who had already arrived. Passing under the wealth of flags that floated draped from the tops to the deck, Miss NILSSON recognized the crew with a deep obeisance and shook each officer by the hand as he was presented to her, addressing to him some friendly or complimentary word in his native language. After a few moments' tarry on the spar deck, the party retired below, to examine the appointments of the frigate. Arriving at the main saloon, they found a neat collation spread for them. At a later hour, Gen. GILMORE, U. S. A.; Gen. FUNK, N. G. S. N. Y., and Mr. BASS, the Swedish Consul, were announced, and mingled with the others. About 4 o'clock, the party prepared to return to the shore. At a signal 304 sailors, the ship's complement, manned the yards, marines presented arms, the salute was fired, and Miss NILSSON and her attendants were safely landed on the shore, closely followed by her friends.

THE BROOKLYN ABORTION CASE.

Conclusion of Mme. Van Buskirk's Trial—Disagreement of the Jury.

The trial of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK for the alleged killing of EMILY A. POST, of Sommerville, New-Jersey, was brought to a close yesterday in the City Court of Brooklyn. After the counsel had reviewed the evidence at great length, Judge MCCUE charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The defendant is indicted for manslaughter in having procured the death of Miss EMILY A. POST, and the indictment charges the offense to have been committed in such a manner as that it may, under one condition of things, be manslaughter in the second degree, or if you find that no abortion was attempted, and that the death was hastened by the treatment alleged, then it will be manslaughter in the fourth degree. I understand the prosecution to waive their right to a claim of conviction upon the first branch of the indictment on the ground that there is not sufficient testimony to warrant you in finding that any abortion was practiced, but the prosecution insist that they are entitled to ask a conviction of the defendant because of her failue to give the deceased proper care and attention, and also because of their treatment of this girl in placing her in a coach, driving her around the streets of Brooklyn, and thereby hastening her death.

Now I charge you that if you find that any acts connected by this defendant, subject to a qualification that I shall make, accelerated or hastened the death of this girl, as a matter of law she would be guilty of the latter count in the indictment which charges the offense of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and I will also charge that if the contract was made with Dr. PERRY for the medical treatment of this girl during her confinement, and that this defendant had nothing to do with the case, and simply accompanied Miss POST as a friend from New-York to Brooklyn, the defendant cannot be convicted. I also charge you, as requested by the counsel for the defendant, that in this case you have nothing to do with prejudice, nothing to do with a great many matters and things that have been adverted to by the District-Attorney. You are to dispose of this case upon the testimony in it. You are to treat this case precisely as though it were the simplest proposition, involving a matter of dollars and cents, and your verdict should be passed upon a calm consideration of the testimony, without any reference to the enormity of the crimes to the defendant or to others engaged in illegitimate business. Now, having said this much, I caution you against being led away by any impulse or feeling in any way whatever. It is conceded that the original arrangement was made with Dr. PERRY; there is some testimony, however, in the case to the effect that he said he would arrange with Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK for the care of this girl, both before and after her confinement. The brother testified that he made such an arrangement.

Now, I charge you that if she contracted, through Dr. PERRY to board and nurse this girl, she would be bound during all the time that she should undertake to perform this work; she would be bound to its performance as fully as though she had actually been paid for it. If Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK undertook to nurse this girl and give her the attention she refused she is bound by the law to the fulfillment of that contract; and I charge you further that if you found that she did make this contract and receive this girl with the understanding that she would nurse her during this time, then defendant is criminally responsible, and must be found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

The jury then retired, and after being out for about three hours returned, stating that they could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The accused was then admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Probable Homicide on Board a Tug-Boat.

At a late hour on Monday night an affray occurred on board the tug-boat *Jacob Neafie*, at Pier No. 26 East River, during which two men were shot. Yesterday Coroner KEENAN took the ante-mortem statement of JOHN FLANLEY, one of the victims, who is lying in Park Hospital in a critical condition, but in much better condition than CHARLES KELLY, the other victim, who is also in the hospital, and of whose recovery but little hope is entertained. FLANLEY stated that he and KELLY went on board the tug about 10 o'clock to fix up the fire. When passing through the engine-room they had some words with WILLIAM PURDY, the engineer, with whom they had a difficulty of long standing concerning the cutting down of KELLY'S wages when he worked under PURDY. KELLY and FLANLEY both desired to fight PURDY, and finally FLANLEY and the engineer got to blows, the former striking first. PURDY backed away some feet, and drawing a pistol, fired upon FLANLEY, and KELLY then rushing up to his assistance, PURDY fired the second shot, which took effect upon KELLY in the neck. A verdict was rendered against PURDY, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. Capt. HAZZARD was on board his boat at the time, and heard his engineer being abused and assaulted. There was also evidence that PURDY was badly beaten about the face and shoulders by his assailants, and he states that he did not use his pistol until compelled to do so in self-defense. WM. MCNULTY and MATTHEW MCCANLEY, who witnessed the affray, were committed to the House of Detention yesterday afternoon, so that the whole truth will probably be ascertained.

The Orphans' Home Carnival at West Flushing—Continuation of the Fair.

Yesterday was the second day of the festivities at the Fashion Course, and although the early part of the day was cloudy and slightly unfavorable for the sport, nevertheless an immense crowd was in attendance. All the usual "outside appendages" incidental to large gatherings were present in overwhelming numbers. The grounds were finely fitted up, and the track was in excellent condition. The programme for the day was varied and interesting, and was much enjoyed by the spectators. At 12 M. a frog dance was executed by the one-legged man, and a drumming match on the platform was contested by four men. HARRY LESLIE'S performances on the tight-rope drew forth thunders of applause. Again the one-legged man hopped his mile race around the course, making the extraordinary time of 12:44, beating yesterday's time by twenty seconds. The music was furnished by the Twelfth Regiment Band. For today a very racy programme is announced, and should the weather hold good, it is expected that a great deal of fun may be witnessed. One of the peculiar adjuncts to the festival is the extortionate charges of the proprietor of one of the refreshment houses, between whom and a customer a serious altercation ensued yesterday, for charging ten cents for a glass of lager. It is understood that the mercenary proprietor of the establishment is to be ejected from the place.

Fall Display of Goods in Brooklyn.

The handsome establishment of Messrs. WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, of Nos. 297 and 299 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, notwithstanding the threatening weather of yesterday, was crowded with ladies, examining the novelties displayed. An evening dress of organdy and Valencienne lace, with train, adorned with Autumn flowers and leaves, was conspicuous for its freshness, grace and beauty of ornamentation. Elegant black walking suits, trimmed with velvet and thread lace of the most unexceptionable material, attracted much attention. A new form of polonaise in silk velvet, worn over a rich black, promises to be much appreciated for the coming season. For Winter wear a full display of genuine Astrakhan suits seemed already in demand at the reasonable price of $25.

Those with Roman striped and ottoman shawls, will be much *a la mode* for cold weather. The stock of made-up satins and alpacas was very varied, and at such figures as to be marvels of cheapness.

Messrs. WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, to meet their large wholesale trade alone—their business in ladies' suits extending over the whole country—employ in their Brooklyn factory over 400 women.

A Milk-Dealer Arrested for Adulterating Milk.

While patrolling his post, on Fourth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, early yesterday morning, Officer THOMAS FOY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, noticed a milk-wagon drawn up to the sidewalk near the Forty-second-street milk depot. On approaching nearer he discovered a man in the act of filling up the milk-cans with Croton water from a fountain near by. The officer at once arrested him. The prisoner, who is an extensive dealer in milk, gave his name as HENRY HARMSE. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Judge BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, and placed under $500 bail to answer a charge of violating a City ordinance which provides against the adulteration of food.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	51	57	59	60	59
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.85	..	29.79	..	29.73

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 52.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Doria, Mrs. Cooke, and Messrs. Wm. Castle and S. C. Campbell.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Pateman, Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Waller.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Helen Tracy.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FRA DIAVOLO, (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Wachtel and Miss Rossetti.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

FASHION COURSE.
West Flushing, L. I.
GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE, in aid of the Union Home and School, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready. The large number of orders received will be filled as rapidly as possible, in the order in which they came to hand. The Pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood that the Customs Treaty between France and Germany has been agreed upon, and will be signed on payment of certain indemnity money now due the latter Power.... The German Minister at Versailles has renewed a protest made against the ill-usage of German residents at Lyons, and has been assured that the abuse will be corrected....A number of secret agents of NAPOLEON have been arrested in Paris....The editor of the *Rappel*, Paris, has been fined for publishing false news....M. THIERS has given notice that the Commercial Treaty between France and England will terminate Jan. 1, 1872.... Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister, lately recalled from Paris, is to be sent to London....Mr. SOTHERN, the actor, left Liverpool for New-York, yesterday....A strike has occurred among the women employed in the flax mills at Bolton, England....Fifty thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool during the last three months...The Swedish Ministry have resigned, in consequence of the defeat of the Defense bill.... Señor RIVERO will probably be chosen President of the Spanish Cortes....King AMADEUS has ordered the release of 100 political prisoners. ....The Province of Khorassan, in Persia, which has suffered from famine, has been invaded by the Afghans and 40,000 people taken away into slavery...Arrangements have been made at the Navy head-quarters to receive Prince ALEXIS, and several vessels have been ordered to this harbor....Judge BOND, at Raleigh, refused, Monday, to continue the Kuklux cases upon any arrangement.....The Republican and Democratic Committees at Washington are sending large numbers of electioneering pamphlets to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana....The Government disbursements for September amounted to $13,572,541 84. ....The sale of Internal Revenue stamps during September amounted to $38,786,022.... The Revenue Department report the total daily spirit production capacity throughout the country to be 183,972 gallons. The same date last year it was 123,319 gallons....Mr. HENRY HOWARD, agent of the British claims, has issued a notice requesting claimants, subjects of Great Britain, to send in their statements....The Mayor of Salt Lake City has been arrested on a charge similar to the one that BRIGHAM YOUNG was arrested under.

We are indebted to the Captain and purser of the Hamburg steam-ship *Silesia* for valued additions to our European files.

Some people may hold that it is "too early" to begin talking about the elections—but we hope that Republicans everywhere will busy themselves in preparing for a victory. Let their voices be heard in vindication of the great principle of our Government—the right of the people to govern themselves, instead of being ruled by a long line of "Bosses." Whatever Democrats may say about the evils of corruption, under pressure of public opinion, the Republican Party can alone be depended on to support the good cause for which we have been fighting. We say to all Republicans, never mind local differences—set aside the "claims" of politicians, their feuds, and their "wrongs," and work energetically for the ticket agreed upon at Syracuse. If ever there was an excuse for Republicans staying away from the polls, there will be none next month. Complete your organizations—let every honest man work as if he had a personal interest in the contest. The other side is active, and by vigilance alone can we hope to win the day. It is never "too soon" to guard against defeat.

The Rochester Convention.

It is pretty well understood that the Democratic State Convention will treat the Tammany business purely from the stand-point of party interest. It is not easy for narrow-minded politicians to rise above the selfish motives that usually control them. The flock that has gathered at Rochester is evidently moved by the sympathies and impulses common to the species. They talk of "regularity," and of the fact that the Tammany delegation is the only one with a "recognized organization" behind it, and are afraid of the "precedent" if volunteer delegations are admitted. A holy horror has sprung up among them, too, over the bad repute of the "Young Democracy." "The general opinion prevails," adds one correspondent, "that the whole New-York organization should not suffer for the sins of a few men." It is evident that the Convention will do just as much as it thinks necessary to save the Democratic Party from ruin, and no more. The members as yet in attendance do not seem to understand that there is any great crime to be punished for the sake of justice, or any great criminals to be driven into obscurity for the good of an outraged community. They only see an awkward discovery, the consequences of which are to be avoided, and a batch of fellow-partisans whose reputations are under a cloud. The only problem presented, as far as appears, to the minds of these delegates is, how far these unfortunate victims of untimely exposures can be at once condemned to the public and saved to the party.

If any such feeling is to govern the action of the Convention, it is a matter of utter indifference what is said in the platform. The public will accept acts, but not words. If, for instance, the Convention, as our correspondent declares it will, denounce the frauds in strong terms, the people will say: "What earthly use is it to denounce frauds in a Convention including the representatives of the men, and even some of the very men themselves, guilty of the frauds?" If, as another correspondent prophesies, the Convention "calls on the District-Attorney to prosecute all those charged with fraud," the people will reply: A prosecution that ought to have been undertaken months ago, and waits for a mandate of a Convention, made up in part of the accused persons, amounts to nothing. It is a mere blind. It is like the Mayor's reported attempts at investigation that does not investigate, and will end in renewed disappointment and disgust.

There is only one way for the Democracy to go into this campaign with anything like a clean record, and that is to repudiate Tammany and all the men and measures of Tammany, and accept openly and at once the reform Democrats who present themselves in the place of the Tammany representatives. If it does this, the Democracy can then be treated as at least a decent party, entitled to a fair consideration of its professions and its promises. If it does anything less than this, "but in the estimation of a hair," it is lost.

Are We to be United?

The *Tribune* has declared its intention to give a hearty support to the ticket nominated by the State Convention, and thus renders it certain that the withdrawal from that body of one of the contesting delegations will have no effect upon the vote in the State at large. It may have some effect upon local nominations, and yet the condition of affairs is such in this City that we apprehend that in any event the influence will be very small.

The *Tribune* does not distinctly say whether it proposes to stand by its friends in "bolting" the Convention, and endeavoring to keep alive rival Republican organizations, to which its favorite phrase of "regular" can certainly no longer apply. We presume it will do nothing of the sort, and if it does not there is an end to Republican divisions in this City, so far as the organization is concerned. Indeed, it is obvious that Mr. GREELEY cannot in honor sanction any attempt to keep alive the Twenty-second-street Committee and its subordinate organizations. On Aug. 3, 1871, the Committee over which Mr. GREELEY has presided met, and passed the following resolution, introduced by him:

> "*Resolved*, That confiding in the justice and discernment of our Republican brethren throughout the State, and determined that the party shall not be distracted, if it be in our power to prevent it, *we place ourselves unreservedly in their hands and will abide by the judgment of our next State Convention, whatever that judgment may be.*"

Mr. GREELEY, in the remarks with which he accompanied the introduction of this resolution, said: "It seems to be necessary that we should say that while we could not admit the power of the State Committee to disorganize the party, we are ready to go to a State Convention and abide by its decision." And in the *Tribune* of Aug. 7 he said:

> "The editor of the *Tribune* accepted the Chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee with a single and avowed object to do his utmost to heal the feud which distracted and weakened the Republicans of this City. To that end he has steadily labored, and he had strong hopes of effecting it at an early day, hopes which the abrupt removal from office of Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL and Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER for a time baffled and threatened to blast altogether. At length he has been gratified by a hearty, unanimous agreement of the Committee whereof he is Chairman to submit the matters in difference to our next Republican State Convention, and implicitly abide its judgment. He will not doubt the readiness of the rival Committee to concur, and thus give assurance that all differences will cease, that Convention shall adjourn, and a Republican triumph this Fall be thereby assured."

The State Committee disbanded and dissolved the General Committee over which Mr. GREELEY has presided, and the district organizations subordinate to it, and declared that they should no longer be regarded as representing the Republican Party. That action the State Convention has now deliberately approved. Mr. GREELEY will therefore no longer lend the support of his name or presence to the Committee over which he has presided. Were it not for the action of the delegates who bolted after they left the Convention, and the open threats of prominent men among them, we should be sure that no attempt would be made in any quarter to repudiate the decision of the tribunal to which all parties referred the matter.

Apart from the fact that where the representatives of an organization unanimously pledge it to abide by the decision of a selected tribunal, every member of that organization would seem in common honesty to be bound by the decision, we find that of the fifty-six delegates to Syracuse no less than thirty-seven were members of the General Committee, which on Aug. 3 unanimously resolved to abide by the decision of the State Convention, while eight more of the delegates are Presidents of the associations subordinate to it. And yet these men, after such a pledge, not only held an indignation meeting, but appointed a committee with authority to call a State Convention, and some of them privately declare their purpose to keep up their local organization. We are accustomed to look for honor and honesty to such men as SINCLAIR TOUSEY, HORATIO N. TWOMBLEY, LLOYD ASPINWALL, JOSEPH W. HOWE, GEORGE P. BRADFORD and others, and we are unwilling to believe that they at least profess to lend the sanction of their names to a course of action on the part of their political associates which involves a direct repudiation of both. They have, however, been so gravely compromised by the hasty action of themselves and their companions that they owe it to their reputations to make a public statement of their intentions.

We trust and believe that the Republican organization, which the State Convention has now declared to be the only one in the City, will at once throw its doors wide open. Let it hasten to receive as members every Republican who desires to be enrolled as such, without regard to past affiliations or enmities, and let it make such persons feel that the decision at Syracuse is not a victory of one enemy over another, but is the award of an arbiter to whom life-long friends have appealed to settle differences which have arisen among them.

Official Irresponsibility.

The recent course of events in regard to the Municipal affairs of this City has brought to light, or rather has concentrated light upon, a serious defect in our polity. We lack the means of ridding ourselves quickly of men who, holding by election high offices of public trust, are notoriously corrupt; we have no speedy and effective way of making such men feel their responsibility directly to the people; and we are equally lacking in any process, except it be very protracted and circuitous, by which we can compel an official thief and his confederates to restore the public money which they have misappropriated to their own uses, or that of their faction or party. For years it has been the common talk that this City was in the hands of political scoundrels, who used their official positions to line their own pockets and those of their faction, and to keep their places by the very corruption which made those places desirable; and yet, what a long, weary labor it has been for us to bring about even the present crisis in our City affairs; which, after all, is one only full of hope. More than a year's hard work has brought us only so far upon the road toward reform. Had we not been able to procure copies of the monstrous warrants; had not Mr. FOLEY been disposed by a previous experience to take up any fair cause of quarrel with the Ring; had not Mayor HALL and his fellows, in that weak, demented way, asked Controller CONNOLLY to commit *hari-kari* for their benefit, and thus disposed him to make Mr. GREEN his Deputy,—we should not have got on even as far as we are now. And even now these men are all in their offices; one of them has within a few days had the effrontery to offer himself for nomination as Senator, and has been nominated; they still have their places, their power, their patronage, and their plunder; and from these, notwithstanding all that has been revealed, notwithstanding all that has been done, and all that is about being done in the Courts, it will be a work of much time and labor to bring them to justice.

Let us not willfully blind ourselves to the truth. The situation is hopeful, but the cause of honest government is not yet certain of success. A great deal of hard work still remains to be done, and unless we can put such a brand on these men that they will be driven by the law, or at least by an ordinary sense of decency in the public, out of the political field, they will laugh at all that has been hitherto done as a mere party manœuvre of their political enemies, and they will throw themselves again upon their constituents, and will be sustained. They are protected in a great measure by the inflexibility of our political system, and again in a great measure by the fact that the mingled social and political condition of affairs in New-York enables them to be independent of the general opinion of decent and intelligent persons, which in any other city in this country would be a power before which no public man in these days can stand. But our official plunderers hold their places in virtue of a law, exact, express, unvoidable. There is no question of custom, or usage, or the public good, or responsibility to any superior, or the power of any superior or magistrate. They can be displaced only by process of law, more or less tedious. They are responsible only to the law and to their constituents; and being elected according to a written law for a definite term, their very constituents, even if they wished to do so, could not displace them before the expiration of that term, except by process of law. And as to public opinion,—to every man public opinion is the opinion of his world; and what is the opinion of their world, the world they care for? Was not Mr. TWEED renominated last week for Senator?

And as to an inquiry into the honesty of their administration, they are protected against that by obstacles that are almost insuperable. Have they not been found so? With what infinite pains and difficulty, and by what a union of happy chances, have we at last begun to get at the real condition of affairs in the Controller's office. This does not seem like that direct responsibility to the people that is one of the cardinal dogmas of democracy. French peasants under LOUIS XV. would hardly have had more trouble, or been more severely snubbed, in an inquiry into the condition of the royal exchequer filled by their toil and their suffering. Nor is this the democracy of Greece, where a man was called to give an account of his stewardship directly to the people, and if he failed to do so to their satisfaction, received then and there sentence of fine, banishment, or death, which was put into speedy execution. We cannot manage our public affairs in that way, (and it is well for us that we cannot,) nor can it be permitted that any man, or any ten, or any hundred men shall walk into a public department, financial or other, with the right to investigate its affairs or put its head and his clerks to the question. Public officers are the servants of the people; but it is of the whole people, the body politic, and not of the separate individuals of which that body is composed. But all the more, because of this precise legal tenure of office, and these protections against volunteer inspection and interference, should there be some provision by law for the examination of the accounts of every important financial officer. Then let the Municipal officials be made directly amenable to the common law, and give citizens the right to seek redress from them when they are injured, under reasonable restrictions, and our present difficulties could scarcely occur again.

The Task of the Grand Jury.

In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, Judge BARNARD called attention to some of the chief sources of local corruption with an outspoken vigor and directness which does him infinite credit. If the jury are prepared to deal with the evils indicated with anything like corresponding vigor, their sessions will be forever memorable in connection with the great battle for social and political reform. Their notice was very properly called to the thievish practices of the emigrant runners, who have, under Tammany protection and patronage, lately enjoyed unusual facilities for plunder. The issue of obscene books and advertisements was also adverted to, and unless the District-Attorney is shamefully remiss in his duty, the Grand Jury will be able to return such bills of indictment as shall compel the New-York *Herald* and its weekly rivals in this department, to abandon their infamous partnership with abortionists and houses of prostitution. The declaration of Judge BARNARD with reference to the enforcement of penalties for election frauds, will elicit the warmest approval of every friend of good government. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be kept open, and the Grand Jury will be kept in session, till after the election, and no judicial effort will be spared to give the repeaters and ballot-stuffers a speedy transit to the State Prison. Perhaps the most significant part, however, of Judge BARNARD's charge is that referring to the long array of gamblers, loafers, and convicted felons who are supported by the money of the tax-payers, for the sole purpose of cheating them out of their votes. It is bad enough to find the grossest forms of vice made familiar to the domestic circle by unprincipled newspapers, but it is still worse that the earnings of every family in this City should be taxed to support, as Judge BARNARD shows they are, lewd women and men steeped in crime. The newspaper can be rejected by decent people; the tax must be paid whether we like it or not. If the Grand Jury will assist, as Judge BARNARD tells them they can, in compelling the sinecurists either to go to work and get an honest living, or else take to the highway as the shortest cut to the State Prison or the gallows, they will earn for themselves a name which the people will not willingly let die.

The thorough purging which Deputy Controller GREEN is about to make of the pay-rolls which come under his jurisdiction, will not remove the necessity for such action. Many of the Departments cannot be reached from the Controller's office, and until the entire municipal administration is placed in the hands of honest men, there will be no reduction made in the list of TWEED's villainous henchmen or of SWEENY's family connections saddled on the tax-payers. There need be very little difficulty in finding data sufficient to indict the men who keep up the fraudulent pay-rolls. We have already given certain indications of where the most flagrant abuses are to be found. We give others of a similar kind this morning, and if strictly legal proof be wanting, the Grand Jury can summon before them the parties necessary to afford such evidence. But it is not only the men "who," in the language of Judge BARNARD, "never pretend to come near the City Hall except to get their pay," that live on the community through the aid of the pay-rolls. In the list of County officials, published today, will be found the name of CHARLES E. WILBOUR, first as stenographer of the Supreme Court, at a salary of $2,200 a year, and again as stenographer of the Bureau of Elections, at a salary of $3,000 a year. When it is remembered that this person is also President of TWEED's Printing Company, President of TWEED's Stationers' Company, editor of TWEED & Co.'s *Transcript*, and is supposed to examine certain accounts in the County Bureau, at a salary of $3,500 a year, it will be seen that he is quite as notorious a public plunderer as the bar-room loafer who makes no pretense of knowing anything about the duties he is supposed to perform.

If the Grand Jury are to bring in bills of indictment with the view of purging the pay-rolls, it is difficult to see why they should stop there. For example, Mr. SWEENY has been openly accused in these columns of *ante-dating* the lease of a building which he rents to the City through his agent at six times its actual value. This is a transaction quite as fraudulent as the procedure of the sinecurists whom Judge BARNARD singles out for condemnation. It may be questioned, also, whether Mr. BELMONT's bargain with the Ring, alluded to at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment, would stand a strict legal scrutiny. That six per cent. City bonds should be privately made over to a single house at 104¼ when they could certainly have brought in the open market 112¼, looks very like a conspiracy against the tax-payers, and might profitably be considered by the Grand Jury. It is very comforting to be assured that Mr. BELMONT may be induced to waive any objection to the public and unrestricted issue of further bonds. Mr. SWEENY, in conveying the information, might have added that it would be a very substantial gain to the City Treasury were Mr. BELMONT to return to the Controller the bonds he purchased at 104¼, on the understanding that the consent of both parties was necessary to a further issue. By insisting on his bargain, he would be compelled to prove what his damages consisted in, and the monstrous profit shown on the transaction would bring out its very questionable nature. Perhaps, however, the Grand Jury will find its hands well enough filled by adhering to the suggestions of the Court.

Discounting Newspaper Influence.

If anybody wants to see an illustration of the truth that a newspaper is only powerful when it deals honestly with the public, he has only to consider the lessons taught by the course of the New-York *Herald* during the past few months.

It used to be said by some simple people that the "influence" of the *Herald* was enormous. "Only let us get the *Herald* on our side, and we can do what we like." That was A. OAKEY HALL's idea. Well, the *Herald* for months past has been working with might and main to save the Tammany Ring. It had various reasons for this—some personal, some political. They may be worth discussing another day—at present it is only necessary to remind the public that the *Herald* left no stone unturned to protect the entire Tammany gang. It deliberately suppressed all the evidence against the rogues—which was as much a fraud upon the public as any of TWEED's, HALL's, or SWEENY's. It boasted of having "fifteen editorial writers, one-third European," and this galaxy of talent was set to work to bolster up HALL and his cronies. The exposures of the TIMES were denounced as false, and the TIMES itself was vituperated as being "English," because it did its duty to the community, and told the truth without fear or favor. This row-de-dow was kept up until it was too plain to admit of doubt that in an uninterrupted fight of fifteen months we were destined to win, and then the *Herald* was obliged to vary its manufactured telegrams and its trumpery "editorials" about Queen VICTORIA with a little news about New-York.

Now, has the *Herald* saved the Ring? What has been the result of its wonderful "influence?" Who has believed its report? TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL have had the *Herald* slavishly on their side, and what the better are they for it today? The *Herald* has eagerly published what A. OAKEY HALL wished, and yet it is obliged after all to adopt the very views which we put forward last August twelvemonth. It comes into the field fifteen months behind us, when the hard fighting is over, and yesterday it was obliged to print *the fraudulent warrants which we published last July*. So much for enterprise! It now abuses the City charter which it lately praised. In fact, it is obliged to take the same dirty track along which the *World* has been crawling. If the *Herald* ever had any influence, what has become of it now?

As for the way in which the *Herald* is dealing with the crisis, let intelligent readers peruse the following extracts from its yesterday's issue, and decide for themselves as to the quality of the "fifteen editorial writers, one-third European":

> "A *Herald* reporter last evening alighted from a Sixth-avenue car while it was still at full speed, reached the sidewalk in safety and wended his way through Twenty-seventh-street toward Broadway. The evening was one of sombre beauty, but the yellow lights of the street lamps showed the objects that usually mark a quiet up-town street. The brown-stone fronts and stately stoops that stared ponderously in the face of the reporter did not change their aspect, although his features were fixed in deep thought and his meditations dwelt on no less a subject than the probable fate of Gotham's Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL. Rumors that his excellent person was in imminent danger of vile incarceration had floated through the mellow atmosphere of the Empire City, all the way from the little Yorkville Court to the office of the *Herald*. Even the ragged goblins whom common sense humanity has termed bootblacks, in front of the black pile of St. Paul's, were full of the inspiration of the hour," &c.

In the sea of twaddle which the *Herald* is now spreading before its readers on this subject—by way of atoning for its past neglect, and relieving its mind of the "Queen VICTORIA" craze—there was one grain of sense yesterday. It spoke of "noisy FELLOWS strutting in rebel gray." The FELLOWS thus alluded to was brought here by SWEENY to fill the office of Assistant District-Attorney. His only qualifications for this post were that he had been a rebel officer, that he was willing to act as a tool of the Ring to any extent, and that he had a gift for uttering cowardly slanders, well knowing them to be false. FELLOWS will have to go when his master is thrown out, and it will be a happy day for the City when all such vermin are driven out of it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The affidavits which have been prepared against Mayor HALL, and which he will be called upon to answer this morning, accuse him of willfully and intentionally neglecting to examine into the fraudulent claims presented against the City—of being guilty of acts of malfeasance in office, *done with corrupt intent*—of *knowingly* permitting KEYSER, GARVEY, and others fraudulently to convert large sums to their own use. These are among the charges brought against him. We believe, and hope, that on these charges A. OAKEY HALL will, sooner or later, be convicted. They are supported by a mass of evidence, in preparing which one man has been particularly industrious—Mr. W. S. COPLAND, formerly a clerk in the Controller's office. Without Mr. COPLAND's help, the case against the Tammany Ring could not have been so strongly presented. He has acted the part of an honorable man throughout, and has never sought to benefit himself by the exposures he assisted to make. His conduct entitles him to the thanks of all honest citizens.

> "Had the German Democrats then (last Fall) chosen to co-operate with us, OAKEY HALL and CONNOLLY would have been beaten by Anti-Ring Democrats, and the tide of Municipal corruption arrested and rolled back. It was the solid vote of the German Democrats that gave the Ring its latest lease of power, when no Republican candidates for their places were in the field, and the only choice was between the Ring and its Democratic adversaries."

The above is from the *Tribune* of yesterday. The fault does not belong exclusively to the German Democrats—it is shared by the *Tribune's* own friends. Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS chose the eve of the election as a fitting time for issuing a certificate of honesty to the Ring, and after election he boasted that he had personally caused over three hundred persons to vote for A. OAKEY HALL. And yet Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is held up to us by the *Tribune* as a model Republican.

Mayor HALL is as much a despot in his mean little way as LOUIS NAPOLEON. If he could do as he liked, there would be no free Press in this City to-morrow. He framed the infamous "Amendments to the Code" for the express purpose of prohibiting the newspapers from making any honest criticisms on our local rulers. Like many another man whose actions will not bear the light, he wants to gag free thought and free speech. Last week he made a raid upon *Wild Oats*—a publication of which we confess we had never heard before. It is now stated that he means to try the same move with *Harper's Weekly*. All HARPER's books have been thrown out of the public schools because they are "too Protestant" in character for the Catholic managers of those schools. The Mayor will find that he has undertaken a tough job in crushing *Harper's Weekly*. He might as well try to suppress the Falls of Niagara. How long more are we to have such a man as this Mayor of the City?

The return of Mr. SEWARD to his native State, after a journey of such extraordinary extent, will be the subject of sincere and general congratulation. There was something in the undertaking now so happily concluded, peculiarly characteristic of the honored statesman. At a period of life when most men are content to seek the repose of absolute retirement, and after labors which certainly justified him in seeking repose, Mr. SEWARD sought in travel the aims which are usually thought to be attainable only by young men, with life as well as the world before them. With indomitable energy he undertook a trip around the world, carrying out, in this way, a project which he had long entertained. He has withstood the fatigues of travel admirably, and has been enabled to enjoy with keen relish the pleasures of his novel experiences. He has been everywhere received with the utmost attention, and has naturally received universal expressions of respect, due not less to his own reputation than to the country he has so honorably served.

The policy of amalgamating railway companies again attracts attention in England. The evils of competition have become, in some instances, very serious, and remedies are naturally anxiously discussed. As naturally the obvious panaceas that alone renders competition impossible finds strong advocates. "The sole condition," argues one publicist, "is that railways shall be managed, not as separate sections of a disjointed machine, but as one united system, as a great high-road, and in a spirit of co-operation." This, of course, is plausible, and more than plausible, it is true. Yet the plan is none the less, as a matter of expediency, totally inadmissible. The objections to gigantic corporations are in the nature of things greater than can possibly exist to any species of competition. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact railway companies, both in Europe and America, do unquestionably gravitate toward practical amalgamation. The evils we ourselves already suffer, and the dangers with which we are threatened from this cause, have been ably pointed out; yet in spite of the *North American Review*, the debate has so far been purely academical. A great battle will, however, be fought on this subject hereafter—possibly eventuating in the control of all railways by the State.

What comes from the *Avenir Liberal* must be taken with Bonapartist salt, but what it reports of Mr. SEWARD is among the things that are good enough to make us wish them true. It seems Mr. SEWARD was entertained the other day at a grand banquet given by Gen. BANKS. A great number of distinguished people were there, and one gentleman, of the "interviewer" stripe, no doubt, tried to draw forth Mr. SEWARD's opinions touching the present and future of French politics; whereupon, as avouched by the sheet named above, what followed was the veteran statesman's reply: "I have no opinion to express on the subject. I have been in France a good many times. I was here under a Republic which they called an Empire, and I am at present in France under an Empire which they call a Republic." Even those who question the strict accuracy of this statement must certainly acknowledge its adroitness. Most of the prominent individuals in Paris are now rapidly getting "on the fence," and Mr. SEWARD's suggestion, by way of balance-pole, should be highly appreciated.

VICTOR EMMANUEL has Knighted a tinman. His name is GIACINTO OTTINO, and he is described as being "a man of genius." It is not because of his superior pots and pans that this honor has come upon him. He might have excelled in that line till doomsday without becoming a "cavaliere." But his powers take a far more original and peculiar direction. He invents the shapes for the illuminations—shapes mainly cut out of tin, which support lights and represent all manner of objects, such as eagles, lions, water-spouts, crowns and so on. By these devices he has captivated the susceptible Monarch of Italy, and he has his reward. History records the rise to nobility of many a "butcher and baker," but this is perhaps the first instance wherein a "candlestick-maker" has achieved such a distinction.

Great as are the frauds which we are exposing from day to day, it is evident that the strongest lever which can be used to unseat the rascals in power is presented in the Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser accounts. We give today the story of the no-longer mythical FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA, showing how GARVEY induced him to assign a claim which he never had against the City. A transaction like this will help to convict Mayor HALL of gross neglect of duty, if not of worse, in signing warrants which were obtained by forgery and deceit, both gross and obvious. In order to follow the legal proceedings which have now commenced against the leading members of the Ring, a perpetual reference to our list of warrants will be found necessary. The TIMES pamphlet supplies these in full, in English and German, and ought to be in the hands of every citizen who wishes to understand and appreciate the progress of the work of reform.

The Tammany Frauds.

From the Saturday Review, Sept. 23.

The perpetrators of the New-York frauds have apparently been disappointed in their expectation that the whole affair would blow over. Their hopes were founded on a long course of precedent, for their dishonesty has been for some years generally known and deliberately tolerated; but in the end paradoxical experience proves an unsafe guide. In fable and proverb the pitcher is at last broken, or the typical wolf becomes real; and, to the surprise of the community, honesty appears likely to obtain a temporary triumph even in the City of New-York. The merit of the probable change will belong exclusively to the conductors and writers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who have relied with rare perseverance and courage on the ultimate prevalence of truth. That the rulers of the City and the State were a gang of worthless and impudent scoundrels was doubted neither by their friends nor by their enemies; but the imaginations of most men are too feeble and vague to embody the abstract notion of rascality in millions of stolen dollars. Instead of wasting time and energy in moral declamation, the NEW-YORK TIMES extracted from the municipal accounts figures which proved on their face the unparalleled amount of the embezzlements which had been committed. All parties in New-York knew beforehand that both TWEED and FISK, after becoming bankrupt as petty tradesmen, had, notwithstanding their want of any visible means of subsistence, contrived to amass large fortunes, and to live in scandalous luxury and splendor. It could not be doubted that they flourished at the expense of the tax-payer, except so far as one of them had also the resource of robbing the shareholders of the Erie Railway; yet there was neither protest nor attempt at resistance until the NEW-YORK TIMES began to publish the details of the alleged expenditure on the County Court-house and on the militia armories.

From the Spectator, Sept. 23.

The chiefs of the Tammany Ring who now govern New-York have shown how unpleasant they can make the position of any man who dares to oppose their sovereign will. If a citizen shows public spirit, he is punished by being assessed at an extravagant rate; or if a spirited and able newspaper like the NEW-YORK TIMES courageously exposes official malpractices, its property is attacked by the Corporation in a frivolous and vexatious suit. Again, the fact that the Tammany Ring, with its organized machinery for electoral frauds, and its command of vast sums of money, has been at the disposal of the Democratic Party for political purposes, had induced hitherto even respectable Democrats to wink at its plunderings. For all these reasons, public spirit and readiness to make sacrifices for the general interest have been fatally wanting among the decent classes in New-York; they have shrunk from encountering rowdyism at the polls, from insisting on the responsibility of the municipal officers to the tax-payers, from demanding a strict account of the expenditure of the public money. Naturally, rowdyism has had all its own way at election, and corruption has reigned supreme in the municipal administration. We cannot be astonished that the Tammany Ring, thus left to work their will with the Government and taxation of the greatest city in the New World, have robbed and mulcted the citizens on a scale never paralleled anywhere, and almost surpassing belief. We gave a sketch a few weeks ago of the frauds which had been accomplished by the Ring within the past two or three years, and which the NEW-YORK TIMES had exposed with honorable persistence in a disagreeable duty. The battle has now ceased to be a duel between Tammany Hall and the TIMES. The respectability and property of New-York has been fairly roused and frightened, and the Ring is clearly beginning to see that their previously docile victims now mean to show fight.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK" AT NIBLO'S.

We are not able to devote much space to the consideration of matters at Niblo's Theatre, nor does the tender age of the piece—the familiar drama called "The Streets of New-York"—demand an extended review of its incidents. But we can say, within the bounds, that Mr. BOUCICAULT's work is admirably represented there every night. It is admirably represented in all respects, for it is cleverly acted, Mr. FRANK MAYO depicting *Badger* with a skill and an effect of no ordinary kind, and it is beautifully illustrated by scenery of which everybody can recognize the truthfulness as well as the pictorial excellence. Freighted with these special attractions, to which ought to be added the appropriate and eloquent music of Signor OPERTI, "The Streets of New-York," which have been already gazed upon by two very large audiences, will doubtless be shown for many successive nights.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN now acts in "Oliver Twist" at Wood's. The qualities of her personation of *Nancy Sykes* have been too often described to need renewed reference. Mr. J. A. HERNE, as heretofore, plays *Sykes*.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening, the artists being the same as on the first night of the season. This day, the opera will be "The Bohemian Girl." Miss CLARA DORIA singing *Arline* for her debut in the United States.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"Fra Diavolo" will be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening, with Herr WACHTEL as the romantic bandit. The part, we should judge, is one in which he will appear to even greater advantage than in any of the performances, remarkable though they have been, by which he has until now delighted his audiences.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Democratic Delegates Assembling at Rochester.

Indications of the Probable Action of the Convention—The New-York Ring to Be Eluded at All Hazards—Other Local and General Political Intelligence.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Delegation Gathering—The Fight Over Tammany—Probable Expulsion of the Ring—Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The city has been filling up rapidly all day with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held to-morrow. Each delegation being accompanied by hosts of outsiders, it will be the largest representation of the Democratic Party that has been seen in the State for years. The old guard are coming to the front again, and such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, FRANCIS KERNAN, SANFORD E. CHURCH, and the like, who have been thrust aside for 7 years past by the thieves and bullies of Tammany Hall, will to-morrow guide the councils of the Democracy.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATIONS.

The sole topic of discussion today has been the rival delegations from New-York. The Anti-Tammany delegation arrived early this morning. Their opponents have come scattering along by the different trains, the first on the ground being Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS. The bulk of the delegation, accompanied by "Boss" TWEED, is expected in at 10 o'clock this evening, and will bring with them the Shandley Legion, numbering 200 Tammany office-holders. It will be a useless demonstration, for in no possible event will the Tammany delegation be admitted to seats in the Convention. This can be relied on. The Anti-Tammany delegation is a unit in the determination not to occupy seats in the Convention with the Tammanyites, under any circumstances. If the latter are admitted or recognized in any way they will withdraw. The Tammany men, like their allies at the Republican Convention, lay great stress on the question of regularity, and it is admitted that on this point their claims are unanswerable. But the Anti-Tammany delegation say that in the present situation of the party regularity or irregularity is of no consequence—that it is a question whether the Democratic Party shall admit to its State Conventions thieves and their representatives or honest men. The reputation and even the existence of the party they say is at stake.

PROBABLE EXCLUSION OF TAMMANY.

A large majority of the delegates from the rural districts evidently take this view of the situation, and no arguments of Tammany or its champions, not even the mighty reasons alleged to have been advanced by the great lobbyist, "AD." BARBER, who has been active since early morning, have thus far succeeded in changing the situation. Feeling that they are sure of defeat if they make the contest, the Tammany Delegation has been trying hard this evening to bring about a compromise. They have even offered to abstain from any active part in the Convention, and to allow the Convention to appoint substitutes for the delegates sent here from among the Anti-Tammany men, provided their claims to regularity are recognized. This will be rejected, and as a last resort, the Tammany delegates will probably send a paper or remonstrance to the Convention, to the effect that as charges are now pending against certain leaders of Tammany Hall, they will magnanimously relinquish their right to seats and support the ticket nominated by the Convention, whatever it may be. Like Gen. BUTLER at the Massachusetts Convention, they will refuse to leave the party even after they are kicked out, knowing full well that there is no where else for them to go. The Brooklyn delegation will support Tammany in a body, if the issue is forced before the Convention, but outside of them two-thirds of the delegates are in favor of repudiating Tammany altogether.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR will probably be the permanent President of the Convention. CHAS. O'CONOR, who was to head the anti-Tammany delegation, will not be here, but a letter from him will be presented by his alternate, R. D. HATCH, which will coincide with the sentiments of the old leaders of the Democratic Party, that Tammany Hall has disgraced the name of Democracy, and should no longer be tolerated under its present leaders.

THE TICKET.

The subject of candidates has scarcely been mooted as yet, but it is understood that Ex-Senator HUBBARD is already a candidate for Secretary of State; GEO. W. CUYLER, for Controller; SMITH M. WEED, for Attorney-General; MILLMAN, for Canal Commissioner; D. J. HALSTEAD, for Treasurer; B. B. JONES, for State Prison Inspector, and W. H. WALWORTH, for City Engineer. There is a general disposition to nominate a new ticket throughout for State officers.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BOSS."

Twelve O'clock P. M.—"Boss" TWEED arrived in town at 10 o'clock this evening, and took rooms at the Osburn House. His friends tried to get up a demonstration in his favor as he entered the hotel, but it was a failure. He was accompanied by TOM FIELDS. The remainder of the Tammany delegation, together with the Shandley Legion, is expected in about midnight by the Erie Railroad. Since the arrival of TWEED the Tammany men appear more cheerful, but I cannot hear that there is any improvement in their prospects for being admitted to the Convention. A portion of them are in favor of contending for their right to seats to the last extremity, but the majority would gladly compromise by staying away from the Convention, provided the other side would do the same. The Anti-Tammany men decline any compromise whatever, and will be content with nothing short of their admission to the full privileges of delegates, and the utter exclusion of the Tammany delegation. If the question has to be settled in Convention there will be a stormy time, and probably a disgraceful row, as New-York roughs are largely represented here. The Tammany men intimate that if they are not respectfully treated by the Convention they shall give no support to the ticket nominated, and that if the rural Democracy think they can elect their ticket without the aid of Tammany, they had better try it. The last effort of Tammany is to try and induce the Convention to exclude both delegations, but it will not succeed. As before stated, Tammany will not be admitted under any circumstances, and the only point undecided is, whether she will receive the humiliation quietly or create a row over it.

LUCIUS ROBINSON is spoken of for temporary Chairman. S.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES.

Their Departure for Rochester Yesterday—A Motley Crew of Rowdies and Pickpockets.

As early as 7½, yesterday morning, the Erie Depot was thronged with the members of delegations and their retainers, and from that hour until 8 o'clock every boat brought reinforcements to the motley crowd. The probable action of the Convention at Rochester, whither they were bound, was freely discussed, and the chances of the exclusion of the Tammanyites fully canvassed.

At 8 o'clock there was about 250 politicians in the depot, not particularly boisterous; the hour was most too early for characteristic demonstrations, and it is possible that the publicity given to their sportiveness last year, in a measure restrained them until they had placed some distance between New-York and themselves. It was the intention of the managers of the road to provide a special train, but the project was abandoned, and the crowd proceeded on train No. 1.

When the depot gates were opened there was no little skirmishing for seats in the cars, and woful to contemplate was the mutilation of hats. Ancient dames, whose only weapon of defense was the umbrella or market basket, were carried hither and thither like leaves on the wind, and finally emerged from the struggle with sadly ruffled plumage and tempers. Occasionally a small man, innocent alike of politics and conventions, would be drawn into the vortex of the struggle, and in a short time would be cast out and left to meditate upon the present whereabouts and ultimate fate of his beaver. People, who were in any way given to reflection, stood aloof and waited with enviable patience until the "delegates" had provided themselves and their feet with seats, and then took deprecating possession of what might be left for them.

At a few minutes past 8 the signal sounded, and the train started with its precious freight. For a half hour after its departure the excursionists continued to arrive, and loud and unchaste were the laments dispatched after the retreating train. At 8½ Register CONNOLLY walked into the depot, and was hailed with every manifestation of delight by his friends in misery. A procession was soon formed, and the line of march taken to a neighboring hotel, where the rank, file and officers refreshed themselves until the making up of the 11:25 train, when they started to rejoin their lost brethren. The 11:25 train took away the bulk of the delegates, and their rowdy followers, but stragglers continued to bring up the rear of the departed host during the whole of the afternoon, crossing the ferry in small parties and taking passage by the five trains which depart daily for the West between 8½ and 7:20 o'clock in the afternoon. Over 100 as villainous-looking rowdies as were ever met in the wickedest quarters of the City, whose expensive wardrobes were a thin disguise of their real character, crossed the river on the 6½ and 7 o'clock boats.

Many of them were intoxicated and inclined to show their true character, although they were evidently under an imposed restraint. Luckily for them they kept quiet, and were thus saved from the fangs of the dreaded Jersey Police, who will probably be after them on their return home. Among those who went over on the boats, there was some discussion about the arrest of their brethren last year by the peace officers of Jersey. "Pshaw!" said one, "they wouldn't have been arrested at the ferry if they had got off the steam-cars at the Bergen Tunnel and took the horse railroad."

This hint dropped by the Tammany voyageur inadvertently in the hearing of a TIMES reporter, may be useful to the Jersey Police, who, should the roughs attempt to repeat the exploits of last year, in surreptitiously taking gold watches and other valuables from the pockets of their fellow-passengers, may be able to prevent them from "taking the horse railroad" in their flight to New-York. That there is considerable reason to believe that the thieves will enjoy a carnival at the Convention there is but little doubt, as explicit information was received today, that the celebrated pick-pocket BARNEY AARON, Dutch HENDRICKS, TOMMY MURPHY and others, have organized a mob of thieves to attend the Convention. If innocent travelers can only escape the depredations of these picked rogues, it would certainly be a just and most appropriate retribution if the great Tammany thieves are made to suffer heavily in the loss of some of the money and valuables which they have filched from our citizens.

Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and other prominent lights of the Ring were not seen by our reporter, who was on the watch for them. They probably left the City quietly by some of the many trains during the day, which were free from the common herd. The exodus of the Rochester invaders was completed by the departure of the train at 7:20 P. M.

The Rochester Convention—Additional Delegates.

The following are additional delegates to the Democratic State Convention in Rochester, today:

DELAWARE.—First District—James Launt. Second District—William W. Gordon.
GREENE.—J. B. Hall.
LIVINGSTON.—Lester B. Faulkner.
MONROE.—First District—Jarvis Lord. Third District—D. McNaughton.
ORLEANS.—George W. Peck.
ONTARIO.—Second District—Dr. Murphy.
WAYNE.—First District—A. M. Winchester.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

They Indorse the Action of the Syracuse Convention—Addresses by Several Members of the Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN presiding, met at the Steuben House last evening. Mr. BEYLAND, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended certain gentlemen to be appointed as a committee, to confer with the German Democracy, to effect joint and united action on the part of the German voters of this City during the campaign, as far as the war against corrupt Tammany is concerned.

Mr. BEYLAND's recommendation was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Fred. Kulian, Andreas Willmann, W. Gellmann, L. Naumann, Dr. Geke, and ex-officio, Sigismund Kaufmann.

Ex-Coroner NAUMANN, on behalf of the delegation of the Committee to the Syracuse Convention, submitted a report on the proceedings of that body, recommending the ratification of the ticket nominated by that Convention.

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN was satisfied with the result of the Syracuse Convention.

Dr. NAUMANN said that all party considerations should be laid aside, and the agitation should aim only at the defeat of Tammany and the punishment of the ringleaders.

Dr. GERKE urged that the nominations of Syracuse be adhered to.

On motion of Mr. BOMMER, a resolution was passed empowering the Conference Committee appointed to confer with the German Democratic General Committee on the subject of insuring joint and united action in the pending crisis, to confer also with other similar organizations in opposition to Tammany Ring rule and corruption.

The following resolutions were passed:

The German American Republicans of New-York, under the full conviction that unity within the party is the chief condition of every success, have ever kept down the spirit of faction, and endeavored to remove all obstructions and dissensions, and therefore supported the reorganization ordered by the State Committee. We perceive, however, with regret, that these expectations and hopes for unity have not been verified, and we condemn the action of those delegates who seceded from the Convention, and who by their resolutions endeavored to widen the break in the party. We expect that those who did not take this step with premeditation, but who acted only under the impulse of pretended slights, may soon discover that maintaining this course will put them in the same category with those who, under the mask of Republicans, are only serving the purposes of the Tammany Ring; we expect, also, that when these misguided men return they will be welcomed in a spirit of more cordiality than is at present manifested. We indorse the candidates nominated on the State ticket as worthy of the united support of all Republicans, and we recognize in the names put forward well-known and honest citizens, and pledge them our hearty support. We hope that the completion of the State Committee, by filling the vacant places therein, be effected in the spirit of harmony, and that the State Committee when complete will recognize their duty to harmonize the different organized bodies in the City in the sense of the great majority of Republicans, and uninfluenced by faction or dissensions. We condemn all enemies of the party who resist its unity in any manner, and will not shirk any effort to make their action futile.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Exciting Meeting of the General Committee Last Night—Disorderly Malcontents—Attempt to Break Up the Meeting—The Police Called In.

One of the most disgraceful meetings of the Republican General Committee of Kings County that ever took place was held last evening in Commonwealth Hall, in Washington-street. The disturbance was entirely caused by the Bliss men, headed by E. D. WEBSTER, who, from the moment they entered the room, commenced to hoot, howl, and annoy in every conceivable manner their opponents. Their wrath appeared to be first excited by a resolution offered by the Executive Committee providing that nominating conventions for County, City, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions be held on the 13th, 14th, and 16th insts., and that the primaries for the election of delegates to these Conventions be held on the 12th inst. And, moreover, that since they had not the exact text of the resolution passed by the State Convention altering the basis of representation, they did not propose to take any action in the matter on this night.

To this Mr. WORTH, one of the Bliss faction, offered an amendment providing that the whole matter of changing the basis of representation be referred to a special committee of sixteen gentlemen (all of whom were Bliss men) to mature plans providing for the holding of primaries to all State Conventions hereafter.

To this Mr. TRACEY objected, on the ground that it would supersede the inspectors of election already appointed by the General Committee. That, he said, could not be done except by an amendment to the constitution and by-laws, which requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. WEBSTER replied at length, denying the position taken by Mr. TRACEY, and contending that the resolution in no way contemplated a violation of either the Constitution or by-laws. Several other amendments were then submitted and voted down in their turn, after which WORTH's amendment was put and carried by a small majority, but the Chairman declared the amendment lost, because he held that aiming as it did at a revision of the by-laws it required a two-third vote to carry it. This announcement was the signal for a scene of the most intense disorder, men stood upon the chairs, waved their hats and shouted all manner of stuff at the top of their voice, and Mr. WEBSTER, the acknowledged leader, stood in front of the Chairman, and in a threatening manner shook his fist, and protested that no further business would be permitted to be done until the Chairman, Mr. DUTCHER reversed his decision. This Mr. DUTCHER refused to do, and instead insisted that order be restored. To accomplish that was an impossibility for the Sergeant-at-Arms, so a platoon of Police, headed by Capt. SMITH, from the First Precinct, was called in, and things were quieted down by having all persons not members of the Committee removed from the room. During the turmoil several panes of glass were broken, and two or three gentlemen were pushed about in an exceedingly rough manner. The room having been cleared, however, the business of the meeting was resumed, and carried to a close in a more temperate manner.

On motion of Alderman RICHARDSON, resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the State Convention and the gentlemen nominated by it for office.

The meeting then adjourned.

HON. JOSEPH F. BARNARD.

The Republican Convention Nominates Him as Judge of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a Supreme Court Justice for the Second Judicial District met in Room No. 7 of the Kings County Court yesterday. Hon. THOMAS NELSON, of Westchester, presided. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. CARPENTER, of Dutchess County:

Whereas, Hon. JOSEPH F. BARNARD during the eight years of his occupancy of the Supreme Court bench, has honored the position by the learning, ability, integrity and courteous deportment that he has brought to the discharge of his official duties.

Whereas, His continuance upon the Bench will afford an additional guarantee that justice will be impartially administered and evenly meted out to all classes without personal favoritism, and without regard to political faith; therefore,

Resolved, That as an indorsement alike of his personal worth and his eminent qualifications, and also as evidence of a desire to elevate the judgship above the arena of political strife, this Convention, ignoring all political preferences, do now cordially present to the Republican electors of the Second Judicial District the name of JOSEPH F. BARNARD as their nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Judge REYNOLDS, of Kings County, seconded the resolution, and made an earnest appeal to the Convention for its passage. On being put to the house, the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held today at the Continental Hotel, Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, in the chair. Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania made a satisfactory report upon the finances of the national council. Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, presented a report upon the second degree. It was considered at length to-night, adopted and recommitted. The subject of the troubles in Arkansas was reported on by Col. T. R. RICH, of Maryland, but the subject was not concluded. Statements of the condition of the Union League in Louisiana were submitted, and Mr. THOMAS W. CONWAY, of New-Orleans, removed from office as State member, on account of his action adverse to the League in that State. A circular was adopted to be sent to all members of the Union League. After transacting some secret business in connection with the campaign, the Committee adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 20th of October.

Republican State Committee—Consolidation of Republican Associations.

The State Central Committee of the regular Republican Party held a private meeting yesterday at Fifth-avenue Hotel, which lasted from 12 to nearly 2 P. M. Some business was transacted which was not allowed to transpire. The following members attended: Stephen B. French, Suffolk; Wm. Richardson, Kings; Robt. D. Benedict, Kings; Hugh Gardner, New-York; Geo. Opdyke, New-York; C. H. Van Wyck, Orange; Joshua Fero, jr., Greene; Joseph H. Ramsay, Albany; James S. Smart, Washington; E. A. Merrit, Lawrence; H. D. Browne, Montgomery; Norwood Bowne, Delaware; John L. Norton, Jefferson; Levi Blakeslee, Oneida; A. J. French, Madison; Wallace Tappan, Onondaga; J. N. Knapp, Cayuga; W. T. Roemer, Yates; A. B. Cornell, Tompkins; S. C. Taber, Chemung; D. D. S. Browne, Monroe; Richard Crowley, Niagara; Rodney W. Daniels, Erie.

The following were appointed an Executive Committee: A. B. Cornell, Chairman; Geo. Opdyke, Treasurer; J. N. Knapp, Secretary; Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Wm. Richardson, Hugh Gardner, Wm. H. Robertson, Joseph H. Ramsay, Gen. E. A. Merrit, Samuel C. Taber, Rodney W. Daniels.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to consider and report on the action which they may deem necessary or advisable, to carry out in the most liberal manner the resolutions of the State Convention, relative to the perfection and consolidation of the Assembly District Republican Associations in the City of New-York.

The Committee then adjourned to Oct. 17.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District Indorse the Action of the Times—Approval of the Syracuse Ticket.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly district held a meeting last night, HENRY KRUGER presiding, at No. 103 Elizabeth-street, when the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this district heartily indorse the ticket nominated at Syracuse, and that we shall use all fair means in our power to elect the same.

Resolved, That the Republicans hail with delight the action of the State Convention in reorganizing the Republican Party in this County.

Resolved, That we, as Republicans of this district, indorse the action of the NEW-YORK TIMES in its fearless manner of exposing the frauds of the City Government.

Resolved, That the Committee on Admissions should be careful not to admit any member holding a position under Tammany Hall, or in any way connected with the Democratic Party.

The Fifth Assembly District Colored Republican Association.

A meeting of the colored Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 242 Spring-street, GEORGE W. MYERS, President, in the chair. A resolution was adopted indorsing the Syracuse platform and pledging the support of the association to the nominees. Another resolution was adopted, after some discussion, complaining that Rev. H. H. GARNETT, the colored delegate to Syracuse, was not notified of the time of departure of his fellow-delegates nor provided with a ticket.

The Twenty-first District Grant Club Indorses the State Ticket and Pledge Themselves to Uproot Tammany.

A meeting of the Twenty-first District Grant Club was held last evening at Harmony Hall, Harlem, Mr. A. F. HARADON presiding. Resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried indorsing the Republican State ticket. The Club also pledged itself to use its influence in removing the power of Tammany. The Club was afterward addressed by Mr. O'SHEA, who denounced Tammany in strong terms, declaring that HALL, TWEED & Co. were nothing but thieves, and that while they pretended to be the friends of the Irish element they were its worst enemies. Mr. HENRY SMITH afterward addressed the meeting in favor of President GRANT's re-election.

Fourth Ward Michael Connolly Association—A Vote of Thanks to the Times.

A large meeting of the Fourth Ward Michael Connolly Association was held last evening, at No. 16 Roosevelt-street, Mr. HUGH O'NEILL presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in future we support no man for public office who is in any way connected with Tammany Hall, and that we indorse the nomination of any party put forward by the Democratic Reform Association.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be passed to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the straightforward manner in which it has exposed the corruption of our Municipal Government.

Local Political Brevities.

The Passaic County Republican Convention meets today.

The Queens County Democratic Convention yesterday elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey meet daily, Sundays excepted, in Room No. 23 of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

At a meeting of the Daniel F. Crowley Association, held last evening, resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican State ticket.

In the Twentieth Ward five German organizations have formed a joint committee, which is making arrangements for a mass-meeting in aid of the war against Tammany.

At a Democratic Convention held in Roslyn, on Monday evening, for the First Assembly Queens County District, Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE was nominated for member of Assembly.

The Eighth Ward Michael Connolly Association met last evening, and renominated Judge CONNOLLY for Register, and adopted an address to the electors of the City in his favor.

Fully 200 members of the Sixth Senatorial District Working Men's Association met last evening at Constitution Hall, and indorsed the nomination of Sheriff O'BRIEN for Senator, and JAMES FEELY for Assembly.

A large meeting of Controller CONNOLLY's friends was held last evening at "Kane's," No. 632 East Thirteenth-street, at which JOHN KANE and others made speeches indorsing the Controller, and resolutions were passed to the same effect.

A meeting was held last evening on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, under the auspices of the Thomas Booth Association of the Twenty-first Ward. Resolutions were adopted favoring the election of Sheriff O'BRIEN as Senator.

The Working Men's Party held a meeting last night in Germania Hall, No. 293 Bowery. The Committee reported a platform, which advised that in view of the great corruption of existing political parties, a separate party should be formed, having for its object the furthering of the interests of working men. The report was discussed at length, and the meeting adjourned without further action.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Seventh Senatorial District held two very enthusiastic meetings last night, one on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and the other on Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. Both assemblages heartily indorsed the nomination of Mr. O'BRIEN for the Senatorship. It was currently reported that Mr. SWEENY's brother-in-law will not run against the popular Democratic candidate.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official returns of the vote in California are still incomplete.

It cost $1 50 to receive, record and count each vote cast at the late election in San Francisco.

Tuesday next, not Wednesday, will be Oct. 10, the date of the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania has condemned the nomination of a temperance ticket for State officers.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Mississippi is receiving encouraging reports of the progress of the canvass from most sections of the State.

An aspirant for a seat in the Legislature of Maine received fifty-three votes in the caucus, and was nominated. At the polls he received thirty-one votes only, and was defeated.

The Republican bolters in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, manifest a preference for DELANO, SHELLABARGER or GARFIELD, rather than SHERMAN, for United States Senator.

The Democrats of Massachusetts intend to send out their ablest speakers, and to thoroughly canvass the State before the November election.

The Republican Convention for the Twentieth District was held in Richfield Springs, yesterday, and nominated Hon. A. C. McGOWAN, of Herkimer County, for Senator.

The Democrats have nominated for Assembly HENRY BRADLEY in Essex County, and ALVIN H. HALL in the First District of Jefferson County.

Hon. ABIAH W. PALMER, of Amenia, Dutchess County, was yesterday unanimously nominated for election as Senator from the Eleventh District by the Republican Convention in Hudson.

There is to be a grand mass-meeting of Republicans in Cincinnati on Saturday evening next, the speakers at which are to be Senator John Sherman, Gov. R. B. Hayes, Gen. E. F. Noyes, A. F. Perry, Job E. Stevenson, B. Eggleston, and W. H. Clagett, of Montana.

The Republican Judicial Convention for the Eighth District yesterday had much difficulty in making a nomination. Balloting was continued during the afternoon and evening, and resulted in a tie, there being fifteen votes each for B. F. MARVIN and GEO. D. LAMONT.

A politician in San Francisco who claimed to exercise great influence among voters, has been sued for $500 by a defeated candidate for municipal honors, who alleges that he gave him that sum to advance his interests, and derived no benefit therefrom.

The San Francisco *Alta* does not believe it was merely a bad nomination for Governor that defeated the Democrats of California. It says that the corruption of the last Legislature, and the attempt of the Democratic leaders to sacrifice the party to a small clique governed by retrograde feelings and prejudices, would have been fatal to any ticket.

Mr. STEPHEN SPRINGSTED has been again nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Albany County. Two years ago he was elected to the position over his present competitor, but was cheated out of his seat. This year, the *Evening Journal* says, he will be elected by a majority so decided as to baffle any attempt to defeat him by fraud.

One of the numerous applicants for reduction of assessments on property in New-Orleans has received a very sharp letter from the Public Administrator, H. BONZANO. That official says: "I can find no fault with the action of the Assessor of that district, except that he did not administer a rebuke such as you deserved for your attempt to bribe him. Citizens of wealth, and especially property-holders, should be the last to connive at the corruption of city employes; and those who make such base and disreputable attempts deserve very little official recognition or consideration."

Six of the eight Wards in New-Haven went Republican on Monday, and, though the Democrats succeeded in electing their town and city officers, their majorities were greatly reduced, and the real city Government is back in the hands of the Republicans. The whole Republican Ward ticket of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards was elected, and the Alderman and two Councilmen of the Seventh Ward. This makes the Board of Aldermen stand ten Republicans and four Democrats, and the Council twenty one to seven. The Fourth Ward gives a clear gain of four Republican Councilmen. Other parts of Connecticut show corresponding Republican gains in the town elections.

The Hartford *Courant* is jubilant over the Republican victory in that city on Monday, and says: "Many Democrats who prefer good men in the offices of the town to party success merely for the sake of party, voted the Republican ticket and swelled the majority obtained. The Democratic ticket, though having a number of deserving candidates upon it, was confessedly weak, taken as a whole, and its defeat is a severe rebuke to the politicians who sought to force upon the town men without the proper qualifications to hold the offices for which they were nominated. It is to be hoped that the lessons of this election will have weight in the future, leading to a purification of our local politics and teaching the ward politicians that above party the citizens of Hartford will insist upon having in places of trust men of character and responsibility.

In reply to a letter from Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS, inviting him to take part in a joint debate in Little Rock, Ark., Senator CLAYTON says: "If you desire to discuss my political and official acts at that time, or to take issue with the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform, I am at your service; but if you desire to form an issue that can only result in creating dissensions in the Republican Party and raising hopes in Democratic quarters, I must decline your offer, as I will not be a party to a controversy that would have a tendency to prevent a united and harmonious action of the party in the canvass of 1872. If I have mistaken the object of your letter, and your real intent is to invite me to a personal discussion of our individual merits or demerits, allow me to say to you that I shall decline to engage in any such a controversy, as the political arena is not the place to settle personal grievances."

The feeling among some of the Democrats of Saratoga County against Canal Commissioner CHAPMAN is very bitter, and the Convention in the Second District to elect a delegate to the State Convention at Rochester today split. A correspondent of the Troy *Times* thus speaks of the matter: "Among the charges made against Mr. CHAPMAN is that he paid extravagant prices to some of the delegates who favored him in the District Convention. They say he paid $500 to the delegates from each of the towns of Edinburgh and Day, and that one of the delegates from Moreau received as much as all six from the towns above named. Then in regard to Mr. WING, the delegate in his interest to the State Convention, they charge that Mr. CHAPMAN purchased a quantity of lumber from him, had it transported by railroad to Troy, thence taken to Glen's Falls to be used on the dam there building. The authors of these stories are some of the leading men of the party here."

CASSIUS M. CLAY is to speak in St. Louis to-night. In his letter accepting the invitation he says: "St. Louis is now and ever must be the geographically commercial centre of the continent. Therefore, she is now and ever must be eminently national and patriotic. In such soil good seed cannot fail to bear fruit. I accept your invitation to utter heartfelt words in the cause of national unity. Slavery is dead. Not even DAVIS and STEPHENS and TOOMBS propose to revive it. The equality of all before the law remains to be established, and suffrage made universal by a general amnesty of the white race. The war is over; the South accepts the situation; the wealth and intelligence of the country cannot, with safety, be excluded from the government of the country. Hatreds, and revenges, and vain-glorious triumphs, belong not to statesmanship. We must not only 'forgive but forget;' we must have peace; war measures must cease; we must return at once to the normal condition of republicanism—constitutional law. Thus only will our sacrifices in 'the great war' be made fruitful and our Union forever indestructible."

Senator Norton and City Sinecures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement printed in your journal on Monday, that I hold no less than twelve sinecures in this City, is untrue. I have never held a sinecure, either directly or indirectly, and have never drawn a cent from the City Treasury except the salary belonging to an office to which the people have elected me. In March, 1870, while in the State Senate, I introduced and advocated the passage of an "Act to Consolidate the City and County of New-York," the fourth section of which was as follows:

SECTION 4. No payment shall be made from the City and County Treasury to any public officer receiving a salary or other regular and stated compensation therefrom, for or on account of any other office or service whatever, either as a salary or compensation or otherwise, and no such officer shall hold any other office within the City and County of New-York, nor shall any payment be made from the said Treasury to any public officer, or for any extra service, or for any extra compensation, or for any retrospective increase of salary; but this section shall not be held to prevent the receipt by the District-Attorney and the Counsel to the Corporation of such costs and allowances as are duly authorized, nor to prevent the employment and payment of teachers and janitors in our public schools in and for more than one situation under the school system, nor to prevent the receipt of fees by public officers who are authorized by law to receive fees.

Only two Republicans (LEWIS and SCOTT) voted to make this act the special order, while eleven voted against it. I am now more than ever convinced that that act should have been passed, and will gladly endeavor to press a similar bill through the Legislature this Winter, should I be re-elected to the Senate.

Yours truly, MICHAEL NORTON.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Official Reception of Prince Alexis—Personals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The preparations for the official reception of the Russian fleet and Prince ALEXIS, by the navy, have been practically decided upon. Secretary ROBESON has issued orders that the fleet which shall tender the honors to the Russian visitors shall be composed of the frigate *Congress*, now at New-York, fitting out for the Mediterranean, the *Severn*, Admiral LEE's flag-ship, now at Hampton Roads, the *Iroquois*, now at Philadelphia, preparing to sail for the East Indies, and the *Kansas*, also at Philadelphia. These vessels will be attended by several tugs, and the fleet will be under the command of Vice-Admiral ROWAN, Port Admiral of New-York, who will hoist his flag on the *Congress*. Admiral LEE, who commands the North Atlantic Squadron, which includes all the naval vessels on these stations, will attend Admiral ROWAN in his own flag-ship. The vessels are ordered to rendezvous at New-York, ready to receive the Russians by the 10th inst. They will pass down to the Lower Bay, and as soon as the Russian fleet is signaled they will pass out to sea to receive them. Inasmuch as the Prince come as a sub-officer on Admiral POISSET's flag-ship, the *Sweetland*, the naval honors will be tendered rather to the fleet than to royalty. The Prince will land, and it is understood that he will proceed at once to Washington to pay his respects to the President, returning immediately after to New-York. Our naval officers will subsequently entertain the officers of the Russian fleet with various festivities, among which will be a ball on board the *Congress*. The anticipated visit of this distinguished gentleman, with his suite, and the return this week of the President and nearly all the Cabinet, promises to awaken Washington from its lethargy, and to infuse life into the channels of society and politics here which have been sluggish for so many months.

PERSONAL.

A considerable number of clerks will leave here to-morrow and on Thursday, to attend the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Secretary ROBESON leaves to-morrow morning for Dayton, where he is engaged to speak on Friday night. He will be accompanied by Secretary DELANO, and they will return on Wednesday next.

OBITUARY.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Totten.

A St. Louis dispatch announces the death of Gen. JAMES TOTTEN, at Sedalia, Mo., on Monday. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point in 1841. He served on the border, and was in command of the Little Rock, Ark., Arsenal when the war broke out, evacuating it before a superior rebel force, Feb. 8, 1861. On the 10th of May he captured Camp Jackson, Missouri, and was brevetted Major for gallant service at Booneville. As Chief of Artillery to Gen. LYONS, he took part in several engagements and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Wilson's Creek. He continued as Chief of Artillery to Gen. FREMONT, who succeeded to the command after Gen. LYONS was killed, and likewise to Gen. HALLECK. He was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862. He was in command of Missouri in 1862 and 1863, and fought several battles. His subsequent career embraced service as Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, May 28, 1863, to August 6, 1864; as Chief of Artillery of Military Division of West Mississippi, Aug. 30, 1864, to July 8, 1865; and as Chief of Ordnance of the same Department, Sept. 12, 1864, to July 8, 1865. In the latter capacity he was present at the attacks on the defenses of Mobile Bay, during March and April, 1865, receiving the brevet of Colonel in the regular army for his services on this occasion, and subsequently that of Brigadier-General. After the close of the war he was on duty as Inspector-General.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received by the *Java*, a full supply of the latest English weeklies, including the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Spectator, Saturday Review, Nature*, &c., &c. Mr. BRENTANO has always on his counters a very ample assortment of the leading European and American periodicals.

Diamond Setting.

This art, irrespective of ornamentation, has received important modifications of late years. The Indian method was to imbed the stones precisely like glaziers' diamonds. Medieval rings are of this character; but the brilliancy of the gem was lost. A collar of metal was raised around the stone and worked down to the gem. Rose diamonds being then much in vogue, this was not so objectionable. Considerable pressure having to be exerted, the edges of the stone were sometimes broken, and many heirlooms show these fractures. The fault in this method was that it gave opportunity for fraud. Bad color and flaws could be concealed by placing foil under the stones. The present plan of mounting the diamond with claws gives perfect security, at the same time preventing deception. There is, however, a duration to all things. Constant friction may in time damage the most careful setting. It is a wise precaution on the part of those wearing jewels to have them examined every two years. A moment's inspection by the expert determines whether a stone is safe; and, if it requires securing, the expense is trifling. It is exactly on questions of this nature that we refer with pleasure to Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, of No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) whose knowledge of every detail of the jewelers' art, enables them at a glance to determine any fault. We believe that many of our fair readers, by consulting these gentlemen, can save themselves from annoyance and loss.—*Harper's Weekly.*

MUCH FOR LITTLE.—As a general thing, publishers do not give subscribers much more than their money's worth. The publishers of the *Star Spangled Banner*, however, seem to be "going one better," for they offer a superb "Prang" chromo, and their paper a whole year, for 75 cents, and the price of a similar chromo would be $1 50 anywhere. We have seen the chromo and can certify that it is a genuine "Prang."—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

Life Association of America.

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES:

Safety and fair return to policy-holders. Economy and energy in management. All profits equitably divided among policy-holders.

Policies non-forfeiting. Fair surrender value guaranteed by charter.

Every State has one or more representatives in the General Board of Directors.

WILLIAM BARNES, Actuary.

C. F. BURNES, Attorney. —*Advertisement.*

BROMO CHLORALUM is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to purify the air of the sick room. It destroys all the foul odors of *ulcers* and *cancerous affections;* is odorless and non-poisonous. Prepared *only* by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.—*Advertisement.*

Head-Quarters for Single

WALTHAM WATCHES,

FULLER & CO., No. 28 Bond-st.

—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO-CHLORALUM, non-poisonous and odorless, destroys all disagreeable odors, and prevents contagion. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

BILLIARD TABLE AT HOME FOR $20.—Full size cues and balls; no extra room required; diagram mailed free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Starr & Marcus,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS,)

Make a specialty of the

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

STERLING SILVER-WARE.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cased for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.

The standard of this Silver is that of British Sterling, 925-1000.—*Advertisement.*

Use of Laughing Gas.

COTTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1871.

The accounts published in the papers respecting the recent death from the administration of Chloroform, conveys one very false impression. It is stated that previous to the chloroform, the patient had inhaled laughing-gas without being rendered insensible. From this statement it would be inferred that the gas cannot be relied on in *all* cases to produce insensibility. Now, I assert that the gas *never* fails if properly prepared and administered. We have tried it in over 52,000 cases, and have never yet met with a failure. The more nervous the patients, the more easily are they rendered insensible by it. On Thursday last I gave the gas to a nervous lady, for a severe surgical operation by Dr. SIMS, during which I kept the patient insensible for *eighteen consecutive minutes*—she breathing forty gallons of gas. What stronger proof can I offer that the gas is a safe and efficient anæsthetic. G. Q. COLTON.

—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,

"I LOVE YOU"

and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Girondin Disinfectant.

Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Gloomy State of the Mind, a Dull headache, a want of energy, a disposition to magnify every evil, a sense of weariness, and a disinclination to motion, are some of the symptoms which indicate a derangement of the liver or bilious system. Speedy relief from so miserable condition may be obtained by assisting the stomach and liver to perform their natural functions, an office Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will perform for you with much certainty, and if taken as directed, with but little inconvenience. Sold everywhere.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Window Shades.

French embroidered, new patterns of all lengths, Holland shades, and all the new desirable shade fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Nervous Debility.

HUMPHREYS' No. 28 is a sure remedy for Nervousness, Loss of Energy and Vigor, Low Spirits, &c. Price $5 per package of five $1 boxes, and one $2 vial of powder, which is important in all obstinate cases. Sent free on receipt of money. Send for manual. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y., or call at retail store, No. 817 Broadway.

Important to Invalids.

Try IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing the stomach could retain in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

The Hat for the Season.

WARNOCK & CO.'S SEVEN DOLLAR HAT.
No. 519 Broadway.

Furniture.

New designs of upholstered furniture that have not been attempted before in this country, at KELTY'S Furniture and Curtain Store, Broadway, near Astor-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured or Money Refunded.—Dr. T. M. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Wholesale office No. 437 Canal-st. For sale by John F. Henry, F. C. Wells & Co., Charles A. Crittenton, Joseph A. Morgan. Retail by all druggists. Price $1 per box.

Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Dress Hats are going—going—going—fast.
No. 519 Broadway.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, go Direct to the Manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Lambrequins, Draperies, &c.

New patterns, just out. All styles of curtains at KELTY & CO.'S, Broadway, above 4th-st.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway, an American invention, elegant, durable and economical.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints.—All diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square. Refers to all physicians.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OBERLY—LAIDLEY.—On the 2d inst., in Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. H. OBERLY, of Warrensburg, N. Y., to Miss JANE A. LAIDLEY, daughter of Col. T. T. S. Laidley, of the army.

SHANNON—DUNGEY.—On Monday, Oct. 2, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Dix, JOHN C. SHANNON, of Brantford, Canada West, to CLARA JANE, third daughter of the late Thomas Dungey, Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

DIED.

BARTON.—On Monday morning, Oct. 2, EDGAR TAPPAN, youngest son of Charles T. and Ann A. Barton, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 134 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Friends of the family are invited to be present without further notice.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. F. Van Wagenen JANE BYVANCK, widow of Garrat N. Bleecker, in the 94th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 9:40 A. M. and returns at 12:23.

CHESTER.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 1, at the residence of his father-in-law, Walter Harris, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J., JOHN N. CHESTER, son of the late Thos. L. Chester, of New-York.

Funeral will take place at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 4. Friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains from the residence of Mr. Harris, in Elizabeth at 11 A. M. All employes of the late firm of Charles F. & J. N. Chester are respectfully invited to attend.

DESHONS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 2, CHARLES A., son of Levi A. and Emily E. Deshons, aged 6 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 361 Gates-avenue, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVENPORT.—At his residence at Flushing, Long Island, DAVID M. DAVENPORT, on 3d of 10th month, 1871, aged 56 years.

Funeral on the 5th at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, N. Y. 8¼ A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

GERHARD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 2, MARY LIDA, aged 5 months and 14 days, daughter of Paul F. and Mary W. Gerhard.

Funeral at Rosedale Cemetery on Wednesday at 2½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:10 train from New-York at Brick Church Station.

GAUTIER.—On Monday, Oct. 2, after a lingering illness, JOHN STAGG GAUTIER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HADDOCK.—At Fordham, on Monday, Oct. 2, ROGER HADDOCK, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, J. Hartley, No. 185 West 45th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 1, ABBY T., wife of Chas. F. Leavitt, formerly of Boston, Mass.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 255 Hicks-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

Newburyport (Mass.) and Exeter (N. H.) papers please copy.

LOUNSBERY.—On Monday evening, Oct. 2, after a severe illness, EDWARD P., youngest child of John S. and Eunice Lounsbery, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. James' Church, (Hall and Lafayette avs.,) on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LUDINGTON.—On the 3d inst., HARLEY R. LUDINGTON, formerly of Sullivan County, New-York, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, B. L. Ludington, No. 349 Lexington-av., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MASON.—Suddenly, Oct. 1, 1871, at his residence, No. 339 Bridge-st., at 10 o'clock P. M., Mr. FRANCIS D. MASON in his 58th year.

Funeral services will take place at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MILDEBERGER.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN MILDEBERGER, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at 2, and at Rev. Dr. Todd's Church at 2½ P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 5.

MUMFORD.—Suddenly, at his residence in Rochester, on Saturday, Sept. 30, GEORGE H. MUMFORD.

PURDY.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., Oct. 1, WILLIAM PURDY, aged 95 years, 4 months, 23 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Somers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Train leaves 26th-st., at 10½ A. M.

QUINTERO.—At Amenia, N. Y., Sept. 30, MARIA CHRISTINA, widow of Thomas Quintero, and daughter of the late Samuel F. Tracy.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., near 6th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD.—On Sunday, Oct. 1, DAVID RUTHERFORD, a native of Kircaldy, Scotland, aged 69 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 49 Horatio-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

☞ Richmond, Va., Edinburgh and Kircaldy, Scotland, papers please copy.

SHORTLAND.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 30, THOMAS SHORTLAND, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of his family and of his sons Thomas S. and Stephen F. Shortland, also of his son-in-law, James Carlile, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 356 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

SUYDAM.—Suddenly, on Oct. 2, at the house of her son, Edward Suydam, of disease of the heart, JULIA W., widow of the late Abraham Suydam, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the East Reform Church, Bedford-av., corner Jefferson-st.

TAYLOR.—At Rye Neck, Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, CHRISTINE, second daughter of Alexander, Jr., and Fanny Taylor, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Alexander Taylor, Rye Neck, Westchester County, Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

TUCKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, ELIZABETH AGNES, infant daughter of John and Margaret Tucker, aged 8 months and 26 days.

TALBOT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 2, BLANCHE, daughter of Jesse and Mary Augusta Talbot.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 990 Myrtle-avenue, at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 4. The remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. and A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-rooms, south-east corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., Wednesday, at 12½ P. M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother STEPHEN M. PERINE.

By order ISAAC TEICHMAN, M.

HORACE FORBUSH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

A LADIES' EQUESTRIAN RACE.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at the Fashion Course, in aid of the Union Home for Soldiers' Orphans; purse $500. As an evidence of the extraordinary character of these novel races, it may be stated that the time made on Oct. 3 was 2:20.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 7, 1871, will close at this Office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY, at 7½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

JAS. M. BROWN,	PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
HENRY CLEWS,	WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	WM. M. FLIESS,
B. B. SHERMAN,	J. SELIGMAN,
JNO. A. STEWART,	EUGENE BALLIN.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman, } Ex-Officio.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 6; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

DEVILED MEATS, FOR LUNCH, BREAKFAST, &c. W. Underwood & Co.'s original and only genuine make, a delicious relish for the table. Sold by the best grocers. Wholesale, No. 206 Fulton-st.

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The English and German editions of the Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete

HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS,

are now ready, and may be had at the TIMES counter. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. Price 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the

NEW-YORK TIMES.

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No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the State Convention, and of taking such measures as will unite the party and insure success at the coming election.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—A MASS-MEETING of the German-American citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, without regard to difference of political opinion, will be held THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8½ o'clock, in Mr. Koewing's rooms, upstairs, north-east corner 6th-av. and 13th-st.

Prominent citizens will address the meeting. Executive Committee—Dr. Fred. Hoffmann, President; Litthauer, Secretary; Sukow, Herlich, Noepel, Reinlinger, Roessner, Salla, Unger, Wittnauer, Soeh.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A Serious Dilemma—Elections or No Elections—Decline of National Institutions—The Struggle and its Incidents—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871.

That grand bugbear of the ultra-Spanish Party continues to agitate the masses, and the most impracticable and wildest theories are daily discussed in relation to this all-important matter, which is of greater moment, and will exercise much more influence on the future political and social status of the Cuban and Spanish population, than the everlasting and apparently never-ending revolution. The people, that is to say the governing party, are opposed to the holding of any election, while the Home Government insists on the carrying out of the measure, in order to save its prestige and retain its majority in the Cortes. The Captain-General is placed in a very critical and unpleasant position. As an officer of the Crown, he is compelled to inaugurate the dreaded reform—which he is unable to enforce, because the people oppose it, and VALMASEDA is altogether powerless to do what the General Government asks of him. The main object of all parties, therefore, is to gain time. The Colonial Minister treats the question leisurely, writes a few high-sounding communications; the Captain-General takes his time to read them, and then makes some observations in return, which the Minister has to study over and digest at leisure. Between the issue of the order and its return, from two to three months are wasted, and this see-saw game has been carried on since the arrival of Gen. DULCE. The latest phase in the election problem, for such it must be called, is the appointment of Mr. SILVERIO GOMEZ DE LA TORRE as chief of the Election Department, but when the gentleman learned that he had been nominated to this important position he quietly conferred with the Captain-General, and then left on the first steamer for Cadiz, to talk the matter over with the Colonial Minister at Madrid. And so everything stands, and nothing will be done until the return of Mr. DE LA TORRE, who will require at least six months to arrange preliminaries. It is positive that we need not look for an election for the next eighteen months. The result of the Porto Rico elections has frightened the Spaniards, and they are getting every day more suspicious of anything that sounds like reform. They don't believe in the article, and have much more faith in the arrival of reinforcements from Spain, and of modern arms, than in all the proclamations and laws which could be compounded by that erudite body known as the Cortes.

WANING NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Cubans produce many facts to show that the supremacy and influence of Spain in the Antilles is on the wane; that Spanish customs are retreating slowly and surely before the customs of their Northern neighbor, and that American ideas are, imperceptibly at the moment, driving time-honored customs not only to the wall but out of the country. This is a truth, and no better proof can be furnished than the published advertisement that the national pride, the theme of every Spaniard's tongue, the world-renowned Plaza de Toros, can no longer sustain itself, but will be raffled off. What will sight-seeing foreigners do if the bull-ring should disappear, and perhaps make way for a livery-stable? What will become of the thousands who frequented the bull-fights on Sunday afternoons, enjoying the anger of the bull, the bravery of the *picadores* and *banderilleros*, and the delicious picture of a horse galloping around the arena, utterly unconscious of the fact that the bull has gored him, and that his entrails are dragging on the ground? It is impossible to forecast the dire results of this catastrophe, and who knows but that the equally delicious pastime of a prize-fight may be substituted for the bull-fight? And so the glories of the *ancien régime* pass away, and PANCHO MARTI would never recognize his beloved Havana if he should return to earth and find that the city had no bull-ring, and was preparing to hold an election.

THE STRUGGLE.

The war continues, and no great change can be expected to occur until reinforcements have arrived to enable VALMASEDA to carry out his plans. In the meantime he is maturing his grand scheme to finish the revolution this Winter, and is moving from place to place to inspect all things in person. This tour of inspection makes the troops act with rapidity, compels skulking officers to go to the front, and forces the Quartermaster to furnish the allotted rations to the soldiers instead of selling them to the merchants in the smaller towns of the coast. The Cinco Villas are pacified; of course, they are, because it has been announced so often, but whenever it rains hard in that section of the country the insurgents grow like mushrooms, and come up in a single night. The insurgent Captain, SILLERAS, surrounded some houses at the Egidos settlement, near Villa Clara, and carried off all the clothing and provisions on hand, and, according to the Spanish version forced some young men to join his ranks. The Cuban version is that the young men joined voluntarily, and by previous arrangement. Near Remedios, the Spaniards captured a small cannon which the insurgents had buried near the Abreu plantation. The Spanish journals reported, some time ago, that RULOFF, the Pole, was wandering about the Central Department in a very sad plight, without men, and discredited by the Cubans; and now we learn from the same source that the man is commanding a considerable party in the Margarita Mountains near Villa Clara, and that PORTILLA has his hands full preventing him from overrunning the plains. The insurgent Captain, GUILLERMO FERNANDEZ, was captured and executed with several others. In the Central Department the Spanish troops not only continue to hold their own, but also to make some headway. The counter guerrillas are always on the move, and not a day passes without a few insurgents being killed. Gen. VELASCO has been successful in several encounters, and has captured a number of women and children when the Cubans abandoned the field. Gen. VALMASEDA pardoned over a hundred men sentenced for robbery of cattle and horses, on the ground that necessity and hunger compelled these men to steal. The Eastern Department is the scene of much hard work and painful marches for the Spanish soldiers. Brigadier CAMPOS is still operating near Guantanamo with varying success. The Cuban General, LUIS FIGUEREDO, strongly reinforced, crossed the Spanish lines, and is now in the jurisdiction of Bayamo, having left several detachments on his old camping-ground in the jurisdiction of Las Tunas. Several prominent insurgents surrendered themselves at Manzanilla.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The insurgent General, FERNANDO CALLEJAS, executed last month at Sancti Spiritus, was a native of Old Spain; his father is an officer in the army....That very celebrated personage, Col. GONZALES BOET, of Santiago de Cuba and Court-martial notoriety, is intensely disliked by the officers of the battalion to which he has been assigned by VALMASEDA....It is stated that several Spanish men-of-war will go to Venezuela and bring all Spaniards away from there who may wish to settle in Cuba. About five hundred have already arrived at Havana....All persons suspected of vagabondage in Colon must appear once a week before the Commissary, with a certificate proving that they are at work somewhere....The next sugar crop promises to be unusually large.

QUASIMODO.

Burglars at Work.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrolman PITCAIRN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered the door of the shop of A. MERKENT, shoe-maker, in the basement of No. 729 Broadway, to be unfastened. Upon investigating the matter it was found that burglars, having opened the street door with false keys, had cut through the partition at the back of the shop, and thus gained access to the workshop of WM. JACKSON, dealer in mourning goods, whose store occupies the street floor of the building. From the shop in the basement, the burglars ascended to the store above by a stairway, and having thoroughly ransacked the place, made their exit by the same way they had entered, taking with them twenty-five pieces of silk, valued at $3,000. The case concludes in the usual way, as no clue to the thieves or the property can be obtained.

Sunday night last the store of LOUIS MARKS, No. 38 Oliver-street, was entered by burglars who carried away clothing valued at $310. Two boys were found who had seen THOS. HUNT, FRANK DRISCOLL and FRANK LANGDON, colored, leaving the premises, carrying bundles. They were arrested by Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, and were yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 3.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Philip Levy et al; motion granted.

Arkenburg *vs.* Weber et al; motion granted unless plaintiff agrees to admit the matters stated in defendant's affidavit to be sworn to by the witness, in which case motion is denied.

German-American Bank *vs.* Meyers, &c.; motion granted.

Wilson, &c., *vs.* Tremper et al.; motion granted for second Friday.

John W. Pettigrew *vs.* Patrick Mullins; motion granted for first Friday in November Term.

Lossing *vs.* Tifft et al.; motion granted for fourth Friday in October.

Paine *vs.* Chamberlain et al.; motion granted.

Paine *vs.* George H. Chamberlain; motion granted.

Wilson, &c., *vs.* Bachman; motion denied.

Arkenburg *vs.* Weber et al.; motion granted.

Kearney *vs.* Sheahan; motion granted.

Arkenburg *vs.* Horton; motion granted.

Sweeney *vs.* Sherrod; motion for commission granted.

Rawitser et al. *vs.* Morrow et al.; motion granted as to maker of note.

National Bank of the State of New-York *vs.* John Johnson et al.; motion granted.

Mangam *vs.* Ferguson; motion denied.

McMahon *vs.* Lamont; motion granted.

McMahon *vs.* Andrews et al.; motion granted.

Allen et al. *vs.* Stafford; motion denied.

Lyon *vs.* Allison; motion granted provided plaintiff stipulate to admit counter claim, otherwise denied.

McGuickan *vs.* Koningsberg; motion granted and reference ordered.

Goodenough et al. *vs.* Manning; motion denied.

Rogers *vs.* Gomershall et al.; Sugar *vs.* Gilbert; Allen *vs.* Hasbrouck; Jackson *vs.* Nooney; Bogert *vs.* Gulick et al.; Bermingham Banking Company, Limited, *vs.* Charles F. Veil et al.; H. C. Cady *vs.* Henry Meigs; Hutchings *vs.* John Glass et al.; Wolsey *vs.* Johnson et al.; Samuel A. Way *vs.* E. de Mars et al.; Samuel A. Way *vs.* Joseph T. Sweet et al.; Grocers' Bank of New-York *vs.* J. D. Parker; motions granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Sherman *vs.* Sherman; referred back for further testimony.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of A. Bramcourt; motion denied; no costs.

Corlies *vs.* Kobbe et al.; motion granted.

Sophie Donnelly *vs.* John E. Donnelly; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 3.

By Judge Jones.

James A. Cowing *vs.* The Westside Elevated Patented Railway Company of New-York City et al.; order granted.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Merchants' Insurance Company.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Commercial Insurance Company.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Williamsburg City Insurance Company; orders granted in each case.

Samuel Simon, Jr., *vs.* Simon Kelwaler; motion denied without costs.

Eliza Jane Cowan *vs.* Mary Jane Rogers; order of reference.

Nicholas E. Parun *vs.* Samuel E. Simonds et al; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 3.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Service *vs.* Grotzky; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Smith *vs.* Polloek; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Brown, Jr., *vs.* Edgar; defendant must submit to examination, and pay costs of motion and attachment.

Levinger *vs.* Hendricks et al.; allowance granted on amount he receives.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Admiralty.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
203	Alfred Lawson vs. Schr. Wm. Hunter.	189	B. Nicholas vs. Joseph Flagg.
204	Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Steam-tug Gratitude et al.	192	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Steam-ship City of Baltimore.
202	Edwin R. Kirk vs. Louis Audenried.	52	Richard A. Conover vs. Sloop John T. Evans.
167	New-York Lighterage vs. Bark Lizzie Cummins.	53	United States vs. Propeller Thos. Swan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
7	Holbrook vs. Northrup	16	Hornfager vs. Wilson.
8	Bailey vs. Ferris.	19	Gray vs. Van Nest.
13	Dovey vs. Wilson.	21	Gray vs. Sanford.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
133	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Fettrecht et al.	177	Same vs. Same.
174	Mills vs. Martin.	250	Pogue vs. Balch.
		251	Davis vs. Balch.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.

Criminal business. No circuit calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Part II.—Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
63	Stevens vs. Smith.	77	Sprague vs. Welch.
67	Landon vs. Tribune Association.	81	Spotts vs. Dinsmore.
71	Griscom vs. Leonard.	95	Pierce vs. Norwich Fire Ins. Co.
75	Galinger vs. Galinger.	98	Shaeffler vs. Bolton.

Call—No. 102, Rhinelander vs. Self.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1043	Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.	825	Elliot vs. Stevens.
737	Arnheim vs Holden.	835	Joseph vs. Fischer.
169	Kohn vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	851	Wilson vs. Cutting.
751	Kelly vs. Titus.	875	Loss vs. Lyons.
753	Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. National Mech. B'k'g. Asso.	605	Johnson, Trustee, vs. Oppenheim et al.
775	Kretschman vs. Millem et al.	749	Johnson vs. Oppenheim..
815	Shaffer et al vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	623	Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
		917	Allen vs. Kiernan, et al.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
798	Mehrback vs. Jardine.	972	Second-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Henry.
952	Brown, Jr., vs. Brown.	974	Davis vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
956	Dale vs. New-York Gold Exchange Bk.	978	Duff vs. Gillespie et al.
958	Schoening vs. Westchester County Mutual Ins. Co.	980	Quackenbos vs. Edgar
962	Opper vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	982	Beard vs. Sinnott.
964	Lightstone vs. Weber.	984	Keeney vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
968	Duvall vs. Cornen.	988	Burton vs. Tracy.
970	Goldstein vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
944	Archer vs. Elkins.	993	Peyser vs. Thorp.
393	Blumenthal vs. Collins.	998	Dujinel vs. Gardner.
192	Pike vs. Gershbon.	999	Carman vs. Mackenzie.
988	Gillespie vs. Fettretch.	1000	Baumgarten vs. Hayman.
991	Blennerhassett vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.	1001	National Park Bank vs. O'Donnell.
992	Stewart vs. Sloane.	1002	Tysen vs. Curry.
993	Breen vs. Rich.	1003	Waters vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
994	Deler vs. Pinckney.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
——	Nicholini vs. Messini.	7031	Claflin vs. Hills.
6004	Lurch vs. Rolston.	7064	Farmer vs. Perry.
6188	Mass vs. Corbett.	6513	Kelly vs. Casey.
6308	Loffler vs. Posner.	6514	Lutz vs. Moore.
6328	Wallack vs. Schindt.	6515	Monaghan vs. Kelly.
6436	Carroll vs. Anderson.	6518	Peyser vs. Hirschhorn.
6446	Beach vs. Lour.	6520	Stamper vs. Doll.
6448	Baker vs. Morris.		

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6326	Downey vs. Budenseck.	6507	Hoergan vs. McIntyre.
6064	University of City of N. Y. vs. Lewell.	6508	Ross vs. Donnolly.
6266	Mock vs. Berscoe.	6509	Keisser vs. Krewzer.
7338	Wilson vs. Hart.	6510	Alexander vs. Fettrecht.
6374	De Koster vs. Sherlock.	6511	Hogan vs. Bergh.
6343	Same vs. Same.	——	Bucholtz vs. Mertling.
6436	Talbot vs. Berelin.	——	Wentworth vs. Anderson.
6504	Pettis vs. Stewart.	7495	Halleck vs. Blauvelt.
6505	Smith vs. Smith.		
6506	Rantoch vs. Robenstein.		

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6799	Peyser vs. Pollack.	7436	Hawxhurst vs. Samuel.
6835	Holstein vs. Trimble.	7447	Swain vs. Griswold.
7397	Brez vs. Sneider.	6908	Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.
7453	Murphy vs. Newman.	6909½	Same vs. same.
7454	White vs. Lamb.	7446	Meriden Silver Plate Co. vs. Burns.
7455	Whittemore vs. Jesolman.		
7456	N.Y. Steam Power Co vs. Perveil.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. James McIntyre and Joseph Lewis; burglary.	8	The People vs. Michael Ryan and John Leopold; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Patrick Clancy; burglary.	9	The People vs. Wm. H. Briggs; felonious assault and battery.
3	The People vs. Marcus Raymond; burglary.	10	The People vs. Michael Rourke; felonious assault and battery.
4	The People vs. Frank Loomis; burglary.	11	The People vs. Joseph B. Lewis; receiving stolen goods.
5	The People vs. Henry Meyers; forgery.	12	The People vs. John Gorman; carrying concealed weapons.
6	The People vs. John Kelly, alias Devere; bigamy.	12	The People vs. John Mortimer; larceny from the person.
7	The People vs. Ann Smith; larceny from the person.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..112⅛	$5,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B. 96
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115¾	2,000 do.......... 95¾
1,000 do..........116	10,000 do..........b3. 95¾
9,000 do..........s3.116	2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. R. R. 7s..........101
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.111⅛	5,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 90¼
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116	1,000 Ohio&Miss.Cons 94¾
5,000 do..........116⅛	6,000 Col., C. & I.C.1st 89
7,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........114⅞	400 Spring M. Coal... 88
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........114⅞	100 C. Coal of Md..b3. 45
3,000 do....small.c.114⅞	200 do.......... 44⅞
4,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅞	100 West. Un. Tel.... 66⅛
4,250 do....small.114⅞	100 Quicksilver Pref... 25
300 do..........s3.114⅞	100 do.bet.call.b3. 25
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅞	100 Mariposa Pref.... 2⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 51¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 71⅛	100 do....bet. call. 51¾
1,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 51⅛	25 Adams Ex.......... 87¾
10,000 do.......... 51	200 U. S. Ex..........b3 59¼
9,000 do..........50⅞	300 do..........s3. 59
2,000 do..........50⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 92¾
35,000 do..........50¼	200 do.......... 92⅞
39,000 do.......... 50	700 Erie.......... 30¾
25,000 Mo. 6s..........96⅛	100 do.bet. call.c. 30¾
5,000 do..........96⅜	1100 do.......... 30¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue..........93⅛	200 do..........b60. 30¾
5,000 Ala. 5s, Bds.... 69	100 L. Sh. & M. So....106⅛
5,000 Ala. 8s..........100	500 do.bet.call.b5.106⅛
6,000 Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N.O.R.R. 49⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts....121¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83.s3 93⅛	300 do..........121
1,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st. 96	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 69¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. B....103⅛	200 N. J. Cen..........b3.114
14,000 do..........103⅛	200 Del., L. & W..b. c.110⅛
10,000 C.Pac.R.R.G.B.102⅛	20 do..........110
5,000 Un. Pac.R.R.1st 89⅛	85 Chi., Bur. & Q.....133
5,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 79⅛	200 Han. & St. J..... 55
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds....103	100 Han. & St.J.Pref. 72
1,000 Ohio&Miss. 1st.100⅛	100 do.......... 71¾
	200 do.......... 72¼
	17 Albany & Susq.... 93
	100 Un. Pac.bet.call.c. 28⅛
	25 Ohio&Miss.Pf.b.c. 78

SECOND BOARD.

$800 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small..........115⅛	300 Con. Coal Md.b. c. 44⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........114⅞	600 Pac. Mail.......... 52
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅞	100 do....bet. call. 51⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115	100 do.......... 51⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...s3.114⅛	100 U. S. Express...... 58⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 71	25 Adams Express.... 87⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 24	200 N. Y.C. & H. R.R. bet. call.......... 92⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 50⅛	5000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs., bet. call.......... 88⅛
10,000 do.......... 50	1300 Erie R.......... 30⅛
10,000 do..........b60. 50	200 do....bet. call. 30⅛
5,000 do.......... 49⅞	400 do..........b60. 30⅛
10,000 do..........b10. 50	60 Mich. Cen.......... 119
5,000 do..........b30. 50	200 L. S. & M. S.......106⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 89⅛	100 do....bet. call.106⅛
2,000 do.......... 89⅛	100 do..........s3.106⅛
2,000 do.......... 89⅛	50 Panama R.......... 64
6,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.Gt. Bds.......... 79⅛	100 do....bet. call. 63⅛
4,000 do.......... 80	100 do.......... 63
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.. 94⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts.......120⅛
3,000 St. L., J.& C.1st. 94	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 69⅛
100 W. U. Tel.......... 66⅛	200 N. J. Cen..........114
100 do....bet. call. 66⅛	100 do..........113⅛
300 do.......... 66⅛	100 Chi. & R. I..........110
100 Quick. Min.......... 17⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.......... 62⅛
100 do.......... 17⅛	200 do.......... 62⅛
300 do....bet. call. 17⅛	100 Ohio & M. R.......... 42⅛
	500 do....bet. call. 42⅛
	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 73

TUESDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

We compile from the First of October Public Debt Schedule the following classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, the Principal and Interest of which are payable in Gold Coin:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, OCT. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$380,765,750	$80,566,050	$461,331,800
5-20s, 1864	41,995,700	44,108,100	86,103,800
5-20s, 1865	120,622,800	44,839,900	165,462,700
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	169,685,800	65,081,550	234,767,350
5-20s, 1867	235,847,650	91,037,800	326,885,450
5-20s, 1868	26,931,900	12,411,000	39,342,900
Total 5-20s	$975,849,600	$338,044,400	$1,313,894,000
Sixes, 1881	91,814,050	191,867,150	283,681,200
Fives, 10-40s	56,757,200	137,810,100	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	7,955,350	54,471,150	62,426,500
Total	$1,146,331,200	$728,237,800	$1,874,569,000
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$233,277,150
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			109,804,202
Reduction in Interest Charge			$14,451,128

The reduction in the Unfunded Debt (or Treasury Circulation,) from March 4, 1869, to Oct. 1, 1871, is $31,522,170.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of August have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary of the Import, Export and Specie movement of the month, and also for the eight months of the Calendar year 1871, compared with the results at New-York of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Import entries at New-York for August were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	August, 1871.	August, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$23,609,684	$18,722,322
Dutiable, Bonded	12,389,981	9,965,682
Free Goods	2,067,145	1,141,295
Total August entries	$38,066,810	$29,829,299

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $12,596,633, or $206,652 more than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $38,273,462, upon which the Customs paid amount to $16,932,839, or at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 44¼ ₱ cent. The amount marketed in August, 1870, was $31,169,092, upon which the Customs were $15,078,513.

There were also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $336,395, against $430,726 in August, 1870.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign goods actually marketed here in the eight months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1870. Jan 1 to Aug. 30.
Total entries	$266,023,313	$206,137,479
Total marketed	*$248,636,456	*$200,953,257
Customs thereon	102,559,905	93,253,165
Average tariff	41¼ ₱cent.	46¼ ₱cent

* Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $19,875,945, and Free Goods in 1870, $8,571,485.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the eight months of the year, is $5,255,087, as against $7,788,675 for the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the eight months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
January	$30,531,522	$21,753,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,504
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	30,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
June	25,575,472	22,096,826
July	28,336,800	23,032,020
August	38,273,462	31,169,092
Total eight months	$248,636,456	$200,953,257

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$12,010,020	May	$11,490,140
February	12,258,148	June	10,092,910
March	15,305,799	July	11,934,957
April	12,535,090	August	16,932,840
Total New-York duties collected			$102,559,905
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,901,969
Total deposited at New-York			$106,461,874

The Export clearances from New-York in August, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	August, 1871.	August, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$18,900,769	$12,599,436
Foreign	609,568	1,293,096
Gold and silver	2,701,287	10,087,040
Total August clearances	$22,211,824	$23,979,572

Exports of all descriptions for the eight months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the previous Year:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Domestic Produce	$146,314,092	$111,264,616
Foreign re-exports	6,128,045	7,636,603
Gold and silver	55,489,604	43,850,091
Total	$207,931,741	$162,751,310

The sales of Gold fell off from 114¾ to 114½ @114⅜ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, and about 3 o'clock there was additional weakness, 114⅜ @114¼. The Exchange market improved on this turn in Gold, and the leading drawers, who accepted 108 ₱ cent. less a brokerage yesterday, put up their rate to 108⅛ ₱ cent. We find there was a large business done late on Monday at 107⅞@108 ₱ cent.

Money was in good demand today at 7 ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were a fraction less firm than on Monday, in sympathy with Gold. The Southern State Bonds were weaker on South Carolinas, with some pressure to sell. Tennessees were also weak. The Railway Mortgages were fairly supported. The Railroad Stocks were, with few exceptions, inactive, and the inclination of prices was lower than at the close on Monday. The heaviest business was done in Erie at 30⅛@30⅞ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were steady.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night, the market closing strong:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	116	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	114⅞
American Gold	114⅞	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	87⅞	88
Reading	113⅞	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	110⅞
North-west Common	69⅞	69⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail	51⅞	52
St. Paul Preferred	81	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅞	63
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	62
Western Telegraph	66⅛	66⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

Gold receipts	$1,206,413 00
Gold payments	34,424 94
Gold balance	65,453,436 68
Currency receipts	380,758 88
Currency payments	366,797 60
Currency balance	10,287,714 50
Customs	597,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '65....116⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....118⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114⅞
5-20 reg., '62....112⅞	5-20 coup., '67....114⅞
5-20 coup., '62....116	5-20 coup., '68....115
5-20 reg., '64....112⅛	10-40 registered....111⅛
5-20 coup., '64....115⅛	10-40 coupon....111⅛
5-20 reg., '65....112	6s Currency....114⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 71	Ark. 6s, Funded.... 58
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 71⅛	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 48
Va. 6s, old.... 61⅛	Ark.7s, M. O. & R. R. 49
Va. 6s, new bds.... 68	Ohio 6s, 1875....103
Va. 6s, reg., old.... 52	Ohio 6s, 1881....104⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '66.... 67	Ohio 6s, 1886....105
Va. 6s, reg., '67.... 64	Ill. Canal bds. '70....112
Va. 6s, Con. bonds.... 64⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....101
Va. 6s, Def. bonds.... 28	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....101
Georgia 6s.... 78	Ill. War Loan....101
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 91⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.... 96⅛	Indiana 5s....100
N. Car. 6s, old.... 41⅛	Mich. 6s, '73....102
N. C. F. Act, '66.... 33⅛	Mich. 6s, '78....102
N. C. new bonds.... 24	Mich. 6s, '83....102
N. C. Special Tax.... 17	Mich. 7s, '78....108
S. Car. 6s.... 75	N. Y. reg. Bounty Ln.109⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 50	N.Y. coup. Bounty Ln.109⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
Missouri 6s.... 96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.108
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Is.... 93⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.108
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.108
La. 8s of 1910.... 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.108
California 7s....114	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
Connecticut 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Rhode Island 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Alabama 5s.... 69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100
Alabama 8s.... 99	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 91	Gal. & Chi. Ext....104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 91	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102	Chi., R. Is. & Pac....101
Erie 1st Extended....101	Cleve. & Tol.Sink.Fd.102
Erie 1st Indorsed.... 95	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....101⅛
Erie 5ths 7s, '88.... 84	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi.2d.101⅛
But., N.Y. & E.1st'77. 96	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi.3d. 99
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.104	Cleve. & Pitts.C. S. F. 94
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102⅛	Cleve. & Pitts 2d.... 97
Alb. & Susq. 2d.... 92⅛	Cleve. & Pitts 3d.... 97
Chi.,Bur.&Q.8₱ct.1st.112⅛	Cleve. & Pitts 4th.... 84⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 99	Chi. & Alt. Sink. Fd....100
M.S.&N.I.S.Fd.7₱ct.103	Chi. & Alt. 1st....104⅛
Pac R.7s,guar. by Mo. 99⅛	Chi. & Alt. Income.... 96
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds....102⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....100⅛
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 89⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.... 94⅛
Un. Pac. L. G'ts 7s..x 80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 95
Un. Pac. Income 10s.. 79⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.... 92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....103	Mil. & St.P. 1st, 7 3-10. 94
Belle.& S. Ill.R.1st8s. 94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 93
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99	Mil. & St. P.,I.& M.D. 89⅛
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds. 95	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95
Chi. & N. W.Ext.Bds. 92⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 89
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. 87⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con.... 95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. W.D. 87
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..102⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....x 97
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 97	Bos., H. & E. Guar.... 22
Tol.&W.1st,St.L.Div. 87⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....135	Bank of the Republic.113
Manhattan....148	Irving....125
Merchants'....120	Citizens'....135
Union....138	People's....145
City....230	East River....115
Phenix....196	Nassau....110
North River.... 95	Shoe and Leather....155
Tradesmen's....152	Continental.... 99⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'.130	Marine....160
Merchants' Exchange.. 99	Park....155⅛
Seventh Ward....107	Manufac. & Merch'ts.102
State of New-York....114	New-York Nat'l Ex....100
Commerce....117	Central National....109⅛
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass..117	Ninth National....116
Ocean.... 85	Bankers'&Brok'sAss. 93
Mercantile....126	German-American....105
American Exchange....117	

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal..120⅛	Mariposa Mining Co.... 1⅛
Maryland Coal Co.... 31	Mar. Mining Co. Pf.... 2⅛
American Coal.... 54	Mar. Min. Co. T'e C'fs. 22
Spring Mt. Coal.... 88	Adams Express.... 86⅛
Con. Coal of Md.... 44⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 53
Cum. Coal and Iron.x 40	Am. Mer. Union Ex.... 57
West. Union Tel.... 66⅛	United States Ex.... 59
Quick. Mining Co.... 18	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 52
Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 25	Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. 15

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	125⅛	126
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	62
Reading	113⅞	114
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	48	48⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	41½	41⅞
Lehigh Navigation	36⅛	36⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91⅞

The *Evening Post* says:

Among the business changes at the beginning of the month we notice the admission of Mr. CHARLES BARD as a full partner to the old firm of M. K. JESSUP & Co., bankers, merchants and general railroad agents. Mr. BARD, to accept this honor, resigned the cashiership of the Thames National Bank, of Norwich, Conn., an institution with which he has been creditably connected for the past twenty-two years, and for the past fourteen years as cashier. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the Thames Bank is the largest bank in Eastern Connecticut, and one of the largest in that State, as well as one of the most successful.

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,558,596.

The New-Bedford Oil Market.

SPERM—Has been in active demand since our last, and the transactions reach 3,100 barrels at from $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ gallon, as to quality—1,300 barrels for export and the balance for manufacture.

WHALE—Continues in good demand, and sales were made of 1,850 barrels Northern, for manufacture, on private terms.

In Boston, sales have been made of 60 barrels Sperm, for export, at $1 23 and 36 barrels Whale-oil at 55 cents ₱ gallon, to a manufacturer in this city; also, 134 barrels Sperm and 92 barrels Whale-oil, on private terms.

IMPORTS OF SPERM AND WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 2, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Boston—			
Brig E. McLeod	....	270	....
Provincetown—			
Schooner Agate	100	250	....
Total	100	520	....
Previously	37,228	68,540	606,386
From Jan. 1 to date	37,328	69,060	606,386
Same time last year	48,287	67,396	543,713
Exports for the week ending Oct 2, 1871	76	....	12,879
Previously	16,604	16,490	344,542
From Jan. 1 to date	17,080	16,490	357,421
Same time last year	14,258	9,625	297,390

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF

FOURTEEN PER CENT.

AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.

WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF 5-20s BY CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO

7-30 Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIOS—FIVE-TWENTIES—
CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1871.

Very many holders of Government Bonds are debating in their own minds whether to sell out while they can realize a handsome premium on their bonds, or to exchange them for other first-class securities, bearing the same rate of interest, which may be had at much less price. We have been exchanging large amounts of late for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and also for the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES.

Of the Fifteen Million Chesapeake and Ohio Six per Cent. Loan, but about $4,500,000 remain unsold, and this remainder will be taken up rapidly.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes have absolutely thirty years to run, are especially desirable for steady investments, and can now be bought

17 per cent. less than Ten-forties,
20 per cent. less than Five-twenties,
25 per cent. less than Sixes of 1881,

and are equally sure to be paid, principal and interest, in gold coin. Price at present 93 and accrued interest; that is, with coupon attached, payable Nov. 1.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today....$955 32
500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today.... 477 65
100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today.... 95 53

Only a small amount of the latter denominations remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as Five-twenties.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics, which now command a premium and are a favorite security here and in Europe, both roads being prominent lines, and under substantially the same fiscal management. Both principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, are specifically payable in gold coin in New-York; the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-Twenties.

We recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence as we did the Five-Twenty Bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

FISK & HATCH.

P. S.—Accounts of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales.... 175	Corn-meal, bags.... 125
Bees-wax, pks.... 1	Hops, bales.... 121
Cotton, bales.... 815	Hides, No.... 513
Copper, bbls.... 166	Leather, sides.... 23,389
Copper, cakes.... 389	Moss, bales.... 55
Dried Fruit, pks.... 348	Spirits Turp., bbls.... 554
Eggs, bbls.... 1,284	Resin, bbls.... 489
Flour, bbls.... 10,073	Cut-meats, pks.... 150
Wheat, bushels.... 165,469	Lard, pks.... 651
Corn, bushels.... 79,920	Stearine, pks.... 60
Oats, bushels.... 153,229	Butter, pks.... 3,310
Malt, bushels.... 625	Cheese, pks.... 3,019
Barley, bushels.... 14,800	Tallow, pks.... 59
Grass-seed, bushels.... 400	Starch, boxes.... 500
Flaxseed, bags.... 617	Tea, half chests.... 2
Beans, bbls.... 158	Tobacco, hhds.... 214
Peas, bbls.... 100	Tobacco, bxs.&cases.... 956
Peas, bags.... 191	Whisky, bbls.... 939

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *E. C. Scranton*, for Liverpool—156 bbls. Resin, 173,290 lbs. Lard, 31,750 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 46,931 lbs. Tallow.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—5 cases Feathers, 592 bbls. Extract Bark, 1,772 bales Cotton, 975 boxes Cheese, 135 pks. Butter, 20 boxes Bacon, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 37,500 bushels Corn, 204 bales G. S. Hides.

By the brig *Oak Point*, for Liverpool—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 76 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,196 bbls. Naphtha, 250 bbls. Benzine, 20 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *W. W. Lord*, for Broad Pill—1,620 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the bark *Yarmouth*, for Queenstown and orders—13,491 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Kate*, for Londonderry—39,675 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Lota*, for Dunkirk—1,467 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Confiance*, for Honfleur—11,642 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Septentrio*, for Honfleur—13,822 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Offerton*, for Antwerp—31,785 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Mary*, for Antwerp—3,812 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—1,000 boxes Extract, 382 boxes Bacon, 6 cases Vanilla Beans, 16 cases Cigars, 238 bbls. Dried Apples, 19 cases Sewing-machines, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 850 tierces Lard, 100 bales [illegible], 67 baskets Annatto, 13,683 bushels Wheat, 4 boxes Essence, 24 Iron Casks, 164 hhds. Tobacco, 752 bales Tobacco, 25 pks. Axes, 25 bbls. Maizena, 12 boxes Cheese, 10 cases Preserves, 90 kegs Caviar.

By the bark *A. Troop*, for Rotterdam—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,664 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Humboldt*, for Stettin—3,605 bbls. Resin, 20 bags Cotton-seed, 2,750 tcs. Lard, 200 boxes Extract, 39 boxes Clocks, 46 boxes Hardware, 2,525 boxes Cartridges, 12 boxes Preserves, 44 boxes Machinery, 423 boxes Brass.

By the ship *Argory*, for Mollendo—312 pks. Machinery, 502 Car-wheels, 14,579 feet Oak, 342,158 feet Pine, 839 pks. Cars.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the ship *Neptune*—196,327 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BEES-WAX—Continues in slack request at 32½c.@ 34c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been actively sought after at very firm prices.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand and steady, including Common Pale to North River, $5@$6 50; Jersey, $7 25@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15 by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₱ thousand.

COAL—The demand has been good at buoyant prices. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $12; do. House do., $18; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Offerings limited, and holders confident; prices strong; demand fair; sales, 4,120 bags Santos, by the *Burn Bras*, and 5,600 bags Rio, by the *Fyen*, to arrive from Hampton Roads, on private terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, 45,387 bags and 17,343 mats, against 91,300 bags and 28,780 mats same time last year. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 12½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@ 17c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 16c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@ 17c.; Curaçoa, 15c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@ 10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A fairly active call has been noted for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. on good staple Uplands, and ⅛c. on Gulfs. Sales, 3,020 bales, including 1,849 bales to shippers, 940 bales to spinners, and 231 bales in transit. For forward delivery there was a moderate movement reported at hardening prices; sales, 7,950 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for October, 1,550 bales at 19⅛c.; October and November, 100 bales each at 19⅞c., together; November, 200 bales at 19⅝c.; November and December, 300 bales each at 19⅝c.; 100 bales each at 19 7-16c., together; December, 400 bales at 19⅝c.; 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; January, 300 bales at 19⅝c.; March, 300 bales at 20c.; free on board at Charleston, 100 bales average New-York Low Middling, October shipment, at 18⅝c.; free on board at Baltimore, 100 bales on private terms. And today, for October, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 800 bales at 19 9-16c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19 9-16c., together; November, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 1,500 bales at 19 9-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19½c., 100 bales each at 19 9-16c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 100 bales at 19⅞c. Later, October and December contracts were quoted at 19 11-16c., and November at 19⅝c., ₱ lb., showing increased firmness. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, 19.47c.; November, 19.49c.; December, 19.50c.; January, 19⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 815 bales, all from Norfolk. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 6,017 bales, and thus far this week 21,715 bales, against 17,289 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 98,809 bales, against 145,401 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The trade in most articles has been on a moderate scale; values have been fairly supported as a rule.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but generally very firm and in some instances stronger as to price, on much lighter offerings, particularly of shipping extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bbls., all told, part to arrive, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$7 10; inferior to very good Extra at $7 25@$7 60; very good to fancy at $7 60@$7 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 10@$7 55; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $7 25@$7 65 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl	$4 90@$6 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 65
Superfine State and Western	6 50@ 7 10
Extra State	7 15@ 7 85
Extra City, shipping brands	7 15@ 7 85
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 15@ 7 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 70@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 40@10 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request at buoyant prices, with sales since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $7 25 @$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.; sales, 635 bbls. Corn-meal has been in brisk demand and steady at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,425 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat closed heavy at a reduction of 3c.@ 4c. a bushel, under more liberal offerings, particularly to arrive, and a restricted inquiry, especially from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 70@$1 82, chiefly at $1 70@$1 75 for ordinary to good; Red and Amber Western at $1 63@$1 75, chiefly at $1 65@$1 68 for Red, and $1 70@ $1 73 for New Amber do., afloat and to arrive; No. 2 Spring, $1 58@$1 60, for straight to prime samples, part to arrive, closing at about $1 58@$1 59 for the best samples, afloat; White Genesee, $1 73@ $1 82½; Red and Amber do. at $1 65@$1 73 ₱ bushel....Corn has been depressed and lower, with a more urgent offering of stock, and a less confident demand for both shipment and home use, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 bushels at 76c.@77½c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 76c.@76½c., afloat, the inside price for immediate delivery, mainly at 75½c.@ 76c. for do., in store; 75c.@75½c. for steamer grades; 77c.@78½c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@82c., for White Western....Rye has been quiet at about previous prices. Prime Western quoted at 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been in quite moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 10,450 bushels poor to fair Western, in lots, at 8oc.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley Malt has been in demand at about former figures; sales, 6,500 bushels at $1 07½@$1 15 ₱ bushel....Oats have been urgently sought after, partly from store to arrive, and quoted decidedly stronger, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 180,000 bushels at 53½c. @54½c., closing at 54½c., for New Mixed Western, afloat here; 55c. for choice do.; 51c.@53c. for New Black; 53c.@56c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio, from track, and store, and afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in some demand and steady. We quote as before: Bags, 14½c.@14½c.; Bagging, 15½c.@16½c., in round and job lots; Domestic Cloth, 17½c.@18c. Stocks here, 5,710 bales Bags and 10,010 bales Bagging; at Boston, 7,100 bales Bags and 7,800 bales Bagging.

HARDWARE—Has been in very good demand at uniform prices.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 10 for shipping, and at $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw in demand at from 55c.@$1 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bales at 13½c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Jute, 500 bales were sold, to arrive, on private terms. Other kinds quiet, but steady. Stocks include 5,300 bales Manila, 12,000 bales Jute and 9,500 bales Jute Butts here; 438 bales Manila, 7,100 bales Jute and 5,800 bales Jute Butts at Boston. We quote: American at $155@$170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 13½c.@13¾c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm on a fair call for desirable lots.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the better grades at firmer prices. We quote crop of 1871 at 42c.@65c., crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 8c.@15c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 35 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand, including Common at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—For prime tannages there has been a good inquiry at full rates. Trade in other kinds rather dull.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fairly active request for prompt and forward delivery at 23½c.@24c.; sales, 500,000 lbs. Iron has been buoyant in price, with very meagre offering and a good demand noted; sales since our last include 200 tons Glengarnock Pig, to arrive, at $35; 25 tons do., here, at $36; 200 tons No. 2 American Pig, and 800 tons new Rails, on private terms. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc, quiet at former figures. Tin firmer and wanted; sales, 100 slabs Straits at 36½c.; 500 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates on the basis of $8 75, gold, for I. C., and 500 boxes Machen Charcoal Terne on private terms.

MOLASSES—In moderate request, and quoted about as before; sales, 248 bbls. New-Orleans (part at auction) at 40c.@58c., and 75 hhds. Porto Rico (part at auction) at 39c.@45c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 22c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been actively sought after and quoted strong as to price; sales, 2,800 bbls. Strained at $3 55@$3 65, closing at $3 70 as the current quotation; 290 bbls. No. 2, to arrive, at $4 50; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $6, and 100 bbls. Pale at $7 75@$8 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been in some request at unaltered figures. Spirits Turpentine has been quite active and firm, with sales reported of 690 bbls. at 64c.@65c., closing at 65c. for merchantable and 66c. for shipping lots. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 67½c.@68c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 60@$9 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Values show no remarkable changes; trade slow in most kinds.

PETROLEUM—The market has been somewhat stronger for Refined on lighter offerings and a more active inquiry; sales here, 2,500 bbls. early delivery, reported at 24½c.; 4,000 bbls. do., immediate delivery, at 23¾c.@24c.; 4,000 bbls. do., (high test,) at 24½c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., buyer last half of October, at 24½c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., last half of October, at 24½c. ₱ gallon....Crude dull at 14½c. in bulk, and 18½c. in shipping order....Case Oil quiet, but steady. ....Of City Naptha, 2,000 bbls. were sold on private terms. Western quoted at 10½c.; City at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more confident inquiry for Pork, chiefly for Mess, at firmer prices, closing strong at the advanced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 75 for Western Mess; $13 75 for New City Mess; $10@$10 25 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a better demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 50@$13 75, chiefly at $13 75 seller October, and $14 20@$14 25 seller January; sales, 4,750 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in less request and less firm at from 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in fair demand at 11c.@12c. for Hams; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@14c. for Smoked Hams, and 8½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 295 pks....Bacon has been in good demand, and held with much confidence; sales, 350 boxes Long and Short Clear on private terms; 150 boxes City Long Clear at 9c.; and 650 boxes various cuts, for forward delivery, on private terms.... Lard has been quoted a fraction dearer, on scant offering, and a lively call for prime lots. Sales have been reported of 2,630 tcs. and bbls., in early delivery, at 9½c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10½c.@10⅜c. for Western Steam, here, and 10c.@10½c. for do. to arrive; 10½c. for Kettle-rendered, and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 3,150 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller October and January at 10½c., November, December and January at 10c., and seller October, Cincinnati delivery, at 9½c....Beef has been quiet, but firm, at $8@ $11 50 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been in some demand within the range of from $14@$19 for Prime Mess, and $16@$22 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $23 50@$25 for new ₱ bbl....Butter has been comparatively slow of sale, including State, fair to choice, at 20c.@ 31c., and very inferior to fair at 15c.@20c.; State Pails, 30c.@40c.; Western, good to fancy, at 15c.@20c., and inferior to fair at 11c.@15c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been quite moderately inquired for, at from 10½c.@12½c. for fair to fancy State Factory, 10½c.@12½c. for good to extra State Farm Dairy, and at 10c.@12½c. for Western. The foreign advices were less favorable.

RICE—Has been in demand and steady. We quote Carolina at $8@$9; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 12½@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 275 tcs. Carolina and 12,951 bags East India.

SEEDS—Sales 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the *British Commodore*, at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel; 200 bags old Clover at 10c. ₱ lb. Market quiet.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, including Castile at 12½c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6½c., ₱ lb.

OIL-CAKE—Some export inquiry is noted for City, from East India seed, at $37 25@$37 50, gold, ₱ ton, showing a rather steadier market.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted more attention from refiners, at about steady prices; offerings less urgent; sales have been reported since our last of 579 hhds. and 5,736 boxes, including 103 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9½c.; 105 hhds. scant good do. at 9½c.; 166 hhds. Centrifugal at 10½c.; 82 hhds. Guadaloupe at 9½c.; 123 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9½c.@10½c.@10¾c.; 1,311 boxes Derosne, about No. 10½, very dry, and 700 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 11, very dry, strong grain, at 10½c.; 2,264 boxes Molasses Sugar, at from 7½c.@ 8½c.; 302 boxes do., for export, at 7c.; 950 boxes Clayed Havana, part No. 12, at 10c., and 53 hhds. Melado, at 5c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 9½c.@ 9¾c.; and Grocery grades do. at from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 10½c.@ 13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW—Prime Tallow has been in good request, and firm; sales, 154,000 lbs., very common to choice at 8c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c.@9½c. for prime, ₱ lb. Of Stearine, 34,000 lbs. were sold at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at unchanged figures; sales, 150 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@12c.; 300 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 13c.@65c., and 350 bales Havana at 98c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 325 bbls., in lots, at $1 ₱ gallon; market unchanged.

FREIGHTS—The movement in the line of berth freights have been on a restricted scale, with rates quoted steady by steam, and rather weak by sail. The chartering business has shown rather more animation, chiefly in the line of Grain and Petroleum vessels, with the advantage as to rates rather in favor of shippers. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,850 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by sail, and 5-16d.@ ⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 10½d.@ 10½d. for Corn, and 11d. for Wheat; 23,000 bushels do., by steam, at 11½d. for Corn, and 11½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 400 pkgs. Lard at 30s. by sail, and 40s. by steam; 175 hhds. Tallow, mostly by sail, at 30s.; 2,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 45s.; 200 pks. Butter, by do., at 45s. ₱ ton, and 800 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 588 tons, (a recharter,) with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d., or, if direct, 6d. off; a British bark, 447 tons, with 2,800 quarters Grain, same terms; an Italian bark, 470 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d., or, if direct, 6d. off; a British bark, 340 tons, (to arrive,) with 2,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, 6d. off; a Norwegian bark, 585 tons, with equal to 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, for the United Kingdom, at 8s. 6d. for orders and 8s. direct, and 10 ₱ cent. additional to the Continent, excluding the west coast of Ireland and the Dutch ports, with privilege of Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, for orders, or 6s. direct and 7s. 6d. to the Continent, or, if direct, 6d. off, same exclusions; a British bark, 318 tons, (now at Boston,) with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the United Kingdom, an American brig, 205 tons, with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d ₱ bbl. For Bristol, an American bark, 454 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Havre, 400 boxes Bacon and 200 tcs. Lard, by steam, at ⅝d., gold, ₱ lb.; also, a British bark, 597 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 15,000 bushels Grain reported on private terms; 750 tcs. Lard, part at 40s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 597 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Resin at 4s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Gibraltar and orders, Mediterranean, an American brig, 424 tons, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British brig, with 1,300 bbls. do. on private terms. For Seville, an American schooner, with 9,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold, ₱ case. For the West Coast of America, an American ship, 1,388 tons, with a cargo of Machinery from Philadelphia on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good, clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 10,313 pks. for the past three days, and 22,559 pks. for the week. The movements since our last have been quite moderate. Some increase of demand has been noted for the better grades of stock, in part for shipment, but the inquiry has been by no means satisfactory to holders, who have been very willing to meet the current wants of buyers at the ruling for most qualities. The available supply has been augmented by the liberal arrivals, particularly medium makes, which have been offered with most freedom. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 373,770 pks., against 342,000 pks. same time last year; exports, 5,067,785 lbs., against 1,078,083 lbs. same time in 1870. We quote:

State firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	27@31
State firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	21@27
State and River pails, good to fancy, ₱ lb	30@40
State half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ lb	28@31
State half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	20@28
State Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	20@28
Western firkins and tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	16@20
Ordinary to fair Western, ₱ lb	11@15
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	5@ 9

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 36,236 pks., and for the week, 68,173 pks. Though the offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale, particularly of the choicer makes, the market has been weak, depressed, and irregular, under the less favorable foreign reports, and the consequent falling off in the export movement. Buyers have been operating much less confidently, and have generally reduced their bids to the figures current prior to the recent sudden rise, which was, in good part, the result of speculative manipulations. The home trade call has been moderate. The cable price yesterday was 56s., which showed an advance of 1s., tending to stimulate the export inquiry somewhat toward the close. The receipts since Jan. 1 have been 1,133,976 pks., against 1,018,000 pks. same time last year; exports, 58,525,675 lbs., against 49,214,039 lbs., same time in 1870. We quote nominally as follows:

State Factories, prime to extra fancy, ₱ lb	12½@13½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	10½@12½
State Factories, poor to good ordinary, ₱ lb	8½@10
State, skimmed, ₱ lb	7½@ 8½
State Farm Dairies, prime to extra, ₱ lb	11 @12½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	9½@10½
Western, fair to prime, ₱ lb	11½@12½
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	10 @11

EGGS—The receipts have been 3,139 bbls. for the three days and 6 991 bbls. for the week. The demand for fresh stock has been in excess of the arrivals, and prices have favored sellers. We quote:

State and Pennsylvania, loss of	30@32
New-Jersey	31@33
Extra Western	29@31
Canada	30@31
Duck	25@..

VEGETABLES—There has been a fair average trade reported in most kinds, without any remarkable alteration in values. We quote:

Potatoes, New, ₱ bbl	$1 25@$2 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00@ 7 00
Cabbages, Red, ₱ 100	12 00@15 00
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	50@ 1 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Egg-plants, ₱ 100	5 00@ 8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel	37@ 75
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	75@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 75@ 4 00
Peppers, ₱ 100	1 75@ 2 50
Squashes, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 2 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 25
String Beans, ₱ bag	1 00@ 1 25
Okra, ₱ 100	25@ 37
Corn, ₱ 100	75@ 1 25
Salad, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00@ 1 50
Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	12 00@15 00
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	1 25@ 2 00
Lettuce, ₱ 100	1 00@ 2 50
Sage and Thyme, ₱ 100	1 25@ ..
Lima Beans, ₱ bag	3 00@ 4 00
Lima Beans, shelled, ₱ bushel	7 50@10 00
Celery, ₱ dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Cauliflower, ₱ dozen	4 00@10 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	5 00@ 8 50

POULTRY AND GAME—Business shows rather more animation on the basis of the annexed figures, with a fair offering of stock:

Geese, ₱ pair	$1 75@$3 25
Ducks, ₱ pair	75@ 1 37
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20@ 22
Fowls, ₱ lb	16@ 19
Chickens, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Woodcock	1 12@ 1 50
Grouse, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 50
Partridges	1 37@ 1 62
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Snipe, ₱ dozen	75@ 1 25
Duck, Wild, ₱ pair	50@ 87

GREEN FRUIT—There has been a good inquiry noted for the leading varieties, on a generally firm market. We quote:

Pears, ₱ bbl	$5 00@$10 00
Apples, new, ₱ bbl	2 75@ 4 50
Water-melons, ₱ 100	8 00@ 35 00
Grapes, ₱ lb	4@ 12
Musk-melons, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 4 50
Quinces, ₱ bbl	5 00@ 8 50
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	7 00@ 10 00

DRIED FRUIT—There has been a moderate call for Apples at full rates. Other kinds quiet. We quote:

Apples, new, sliced, good to choice, ₱ lb	10 @ 13
Apples, new, common to very good, ₱ lb	5 @ 9½
Peaches, peeled, good to fancy, ₱ lb	15 @ 19
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₱ lb	11 @ 15
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb	6½@ 8½
Blackberries, ₱ lb	11 @ 11½
Cherries, new, pitted, ₱ lb	30 @ 31
Raspberries, ₱ lb	30 @ 32
Peanuts, domestic	2 25 @ 3 00

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand has been mostly for Beans within our range:

Beans, Marrow, prime ₱ bushel	$3 00@$3 65
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	3 25@ 3 50
Beans, Medium, prime to choice, ₱ bushel	2 50@ 2 80
Beans, Medium, fair to very good, ₱ bushel	2 20@ 2 40
Beans, new, Medium, ₱ bushel	2 40@ 2 75
Beans, assorted, common, ₱ bushel	1 10@ 1 75
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, free	1 18@ 1 20
Peas, Southern, Black-eye, ₱ bag	2 70@ 3 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Ginseng, Southern	$ 85 @ 90
Ginseng, Western	70 @ 75
Ashes, Pot, ₱ lb	7½@ 8½
Ashes, Pearl, ₱ lb	9½@ 9½
Rough Flax-seed, ₱ bushel	2 05 @ 2 07½
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	3 00 @ 3 62½
Bees-wax, ₱ lb	32½@ 34
Broom-corn, red, ₱ lb	3 @ 4
Broom-corn, green, ₱ lb	5½@ 6½
Broom-corn, mixed, ₱ lb	4½@ 5½
Broom-corn, new, ₱ lb	6½@ 7½
Brooms	2 00 @ 4 00
Clover-seed, old and new, ₱ lb	10 @ 11
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	40 @ 45
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	12 @ 25
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ lb	70 @ 76
Bale Hay, shipping, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10 @ ..
Hops, crop of 1871, ₱ lb	42 @ 65
Hops, crop of 1870, ₱ lb	20 @ 30
Castile Soap, ₱ lb	12½@ 12½
Colgate's Family Soap, ₱ lb	8½@ ..
Straw, ₱ 100 lbs	55 @ 1 05
North River Flax, ₱ lb	13 @ 20
Canadian Flax, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
Spinning Tow, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₱ lb	5 @ 6
Oil-cake, Western, ₱ ton	38 50 @39 00
Oil-cake, City, in bags, (gold)	37 00 @37 50
Feed, ₱ ton	23 00 @35 00
Cider, new, ₱ gallon	20 @ 24
Moss, ₱ lb	4 @ 10
Oat-meal, ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 7 75
Syrup, ₱ gallon	44 @ 1 25
Buckwheat Flour	3 00 @ 3 40

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—FLOUR—Lower grades advanced; Medium and Choice firm and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $5 40@$5 75; Extra do., $5 80@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 40@$6 75; Family do., $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 4 Red held at $1 25@$1 27; No. 3 do. at $1 42@$1 45; No. 2 at $1 57@$1 58. CORN in good demand; Mixed, 47c.@48c.; Yellow, 50c., on track at East St. Louis; Yellow, 55c.@56c.; White choice, 58c., sacked. OATS—Sellers firm; held above buyers' views; No. 2, 33c.@34c. on track at East St. Louis; 39c.@40c., sacked. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at 85c.@90c. for prime to choice Minnesota. RYE in fair demand and advanced; sales at 74c.@77c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 95c.@95½c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. HEMP dull and unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged; Mess, $13 on orders. BACON heavy and slower; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. LARD steady at 9c.@9¼c. Live HOGS steady at $3 75@$4 30. CATTLE in fair demand, but at lower rates; Texan, $1 25@$3; Native, $1 50@$4 50. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6 62½. WHEAT active; declined 3c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 20¼, cash and seller during month; in the afternoon steady at $1 21, seller October. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 46⅞c.; in the afternoon quiet at 46¼c.@47c. OATS fairly active; No. 2, 29½c.@30c. RYE easier; No. 2, 65c.@65½c. BARLEY easier; declined 1½c.@2c.; No. 2 Spring closed at 58c. HIGHWINES steady at 95c. PORK easier at $12 75@$13. LARD active at 9½c.@9¾c. Dry-salted MEATS quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6¼c. Live HOGS active; advanced 10c.; $4 25@$4 65. CATTLE dull and weak at $2 50@$6. FREIGHTS firm; Corn, to Buffalo, 14c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 15c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Wheat, 237,000 bushels Corn, 108,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Rye, 62,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley and 8,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—FLOUR steady, with a demand exceeding the supply; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Red Ohio at $1 62; 2,300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; No. 1 do. held at $1 55. CORN firm; No. 2 Illinois held 70c. BARLEY quiet and lower; Up-Lake Canada nominally 95c.@97c.; Bay Quinte, 98c.@$1. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted, $1 45 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $27@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 97c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn and Rye, 9½c.; Barley, 9c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—13,400 bushels Barley, 1,278,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—10,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley, 123,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,392 head or 376 car-loads, against 275 cars same time last week. Market dull, heavy, and declined ¼c. for common to medium. Good choice unchanged; sales 58 Missouri Steers, averaging 934 lbs., at $4 75; 17 Michigan, averaging 1,211 lbs., at $5; 105 Illinois, ranging from 1,220 to 1,393 lbs. at $4 60@$5 67½; 51 Kentucky, ranging from 1,236 to 1,326 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 25; 165 Ohio, ranging from 1,332 to 1,425 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 130 do. choice, ranging from 1,565 to 1,652 lbs., at $6 37½@$6 50. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,263 head; market dull and 25c. lower, with a limited demand. Sales, 211 Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $4 75; 526 Michigan, ranging from 80 to 83 lbs., at $4 62½@$4 75. HOGS—Receipts—15,681 head, half of which was not offered; market very dull, with but few sellers; closing dull, with the pens full; sales at $4 35@$4 45 for medium to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Quercitron BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEEDS 9½c.@10½c. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED nominal. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess PORK, $14 50. LARD active and higher at 10c.@10½c. FLOUR firm; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Extra Family Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7 25@$8; do. Pennsylvania, $6 50@$7 25; do. Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT—Advancing tendency, but small business; Pennsylvania and Western Red, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 65; White, $1 75. RYE firm; Western, 95c. CORN firmer; Yellow, 85c.; Mixed Western, 85c. OATS firmer; Western White, 50c.@52c. BARLEY—Western, 90c.@95c. BARLEY-MALT nominal. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18c.@18½c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY advanced 1c. at $1 02. ALCOHOL, $1 90. COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 20c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—FLOUR quiet and weak; Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull and lower; Red $1 50@$1 53. Other grains unchanged. PORK firm and in fair demand; sales at $12 75; asking $13. LARD—An advance asked, but none established; 9¼c. offered; 9½c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders and Rough Sides at 6c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; holders mostly ask a shade higher. Live HOGS steady, $4@$4 50; receipts of the week, 12,000. CATTLE in fair demand and firm; prime to extra Steers, $4@$4 50. WHISKY in good demand at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—TOBACCO active; sales 136 hhds.; Lugs at $7 25@$7 75; Low to Good Leaf, $9@$22 50. BAGGING quiet; 17c.@18c. FLOUR active and higher; Family Extra, $6 50. WHEAT—Red and White, on arrival, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm and in fair demand; ear and shelled, 50c.@65c. OATS firm; 37c.@38c. RYE in fair demand; 73c. PROVISIONS steady; prices maintained. PORK, $13, in round lots. BACON active; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. HAMS firm; 15½c.@16½c., packed. LARD, 9½c.@10½c. WHISKY in fair demand, 95c.@96c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross receipts, 510 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 1,465 bales. FLOUR firm; holders demand the outside prices; Western Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT active and firm; Ohio and Indiana at $1 62@$1 67; Pennsylvania, $1 66@$1 70. CORN firm; Southern White, 75c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@78c. OATS steady at 52c.@55c. RYE firmer at 80c.@90c. PROVISIONS unchanged and steady. BUTTER unchanged. WHISKY quiet and firm at $1 02.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—WHEAT dull; sales, 1 car No. 2 Amber State at $1 65. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN firm at 75c.@76c. BARLEY quiet; sales 8,000 bushels Canada West, to arrive, and 1 car No. 2 Canada West, on private terms. OATS without change; sales 1 car State at 53c., and 1,000 bushels Western at 52c., in store.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 1,286 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,923 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—COTTON fair; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 1,218 bales; sales, 295 bales; stock, 7,262 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 947 bales; gross, 1,408 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 18,674 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 510 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 10,366 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 20¼c.; gross receipts, 836 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money and account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93; 1865s, 93¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62, 92⅞c.; '65, 93¼; '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—French Rentes opened and closed at 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; the receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 22,500 American. PROVISIONS—Lard, 47s. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. TALLOW, 44s.@45s. Refined PETROLEUM, 19¼d.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—TALLOW opened at 47s.@47s. 3d., and closed at 47s. for new. Refined PETROLEUM, 18¼d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 3.—PETROLEUM, 51f. for Standard White.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 3, from the number of sales advertised the attendance was larger than usual, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following is a review of the business transacted:

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot—the latter 18 by 80, located on the east side of Park or Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, for $33,225—a fair price. The incumbrances on the property amounted in the aggregate to about $26,000. The mortgage foreclosed being for $3,500. The purchaser was F. L. BARTHOLOMEW, one of the defendants in the suit. Mr. MCGUIRE also sold by order of Mr. WM. A. COULTER, administrator of the Coulter estate, a three-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone house and lot known as No. 22 (old No. 16) First-place, Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton streets, lot 21.9 by 133.5, house about 55 feet in depth, purchased by Dr. J. A. HAGY for $11,125. Another legal auction, embracing the disposition of a house and lot on Seventeenth-street, in this City, between Avenue A and First-avenue, announced by the same auctioneer for yesterday, was postponed until Thursday next, Oct. 12, owing to a technical error in the notice of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, in size 25x98.9, with the buildings thereon, (mainly frame structures of no particular value,) situated on the south side of Twenty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold for $9,100; purchaser, ANTHONY HUBENER, the owner and holder of a second mortgage on the premises. The foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Seventeenth-street, 344 feet east of First-avenue, by the same auctioneer, expected to occur, was adjourned until Oct. 17; while the disposition of an interest in the West Side Elevated Railway, by order of the Supreme Court, JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, was postponed until to-morrow (Thursday.)

With the property offered at public auction, in the regular way, namely, lot on the north-west corner of Elm-street and Catherine-lane, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., and a house and lot, No. 119 East Seventy-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, by LYNCH & CAMP, but little success was met with, the bids received in both instances not warranting a transfer of title.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at a Supreme Court sale, will dispose of certain interests in New-York realty said to be extremely valuable, the only auction expected to occur there. In suburban sales, however, several will take place, the principal being that at Arlington, N. J., conducted by A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, at which 100 very desirable building lots will be offered. Particular attention is called to the advertisement in our business columns concerning this property. Sale on the ground at 12½ P. M. Special train from foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets, via ferries, at 11½ and 11¾ o'clock respectively. At the Court-house, in White Plains, WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON will dispose of a valuable Westchester County farm, containing seventy acres of land. Sale at noon. F. W. GILLEY also today, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Morrisania, Westchester County, will sell at auction a lot 55 by 146, with the improvements thereon, consisting of one brick store and dwelling and one frame store, situate on the south-east corner of Fordham-avenue and Fifth-street, in the town named. All these sales of country property are well worthy the attention of investors.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Oct. 3.

NEW-YORK.	
By Joseph McGuire.	
Four-story b. s. house and lot e. s. Park-av., 56 feet s. 40th-st.; lot 18x80	$33,225
By James M. Miller.	
1 lot with improvements s. s. 27th-st., 100 feet e. 10th-av.; size 25x98.9	9,100
BROOKLYN.	
By Joseph McGuire.	
Three-story and basement b. s. house and lot, No. 22 (old No. 16,) First-place, between Henry and Clinton sts.; house 21.9x about 55, lot 21.9x133.5¼	11,125

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TRADE.

West 37th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.	$37,000
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h., 25x100x100	35,000
West 49th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h., new	23,000
West 51st-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.	16,500
West 42d-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.	13,500
West 39th-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h., 22 feet front	15,500
West 53d-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.	14,000
West 18th-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.	12,000
9th-av., 5 s. d. brown s. h., 25x54x100	27,000
West 41st-st., 4 s. d. bk. h., 25x60x100	20,000
West 36th-st., 4 s. h. s. bk. h., 25x50x100	16,000
West 31st-st., 4 s. h. s. bk. h.	12,500
West 29th-st., 4 s. bk. h., well rented	7,000
East 24th-st., 5 s. iron front 4 s. rear	17,000
57th-st., near 9th-av., 3 lots, each	8,000
27th-st., near 7th-av., 3 lots, each	10,000
4 lots near West 42d-st., each	6,000

At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 38th-st.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.
$100,000 to $200,000.

5th-av., nr. 49th and stable.	Madison-av. and 54th-st.
5th-av., near 56th-st.	5th-av., Harlem.
5th-av., corner of 56th-st.	36th-st. and Madison-av.
5th-av., near 49th-st.	Park-av. and 3-th-st.
5th av., corner of 49th-st.	47th-st., near 5th-av.
5th-av., near 39th-st.	29th-st., near 5th-av.
Hudson-av. and 41st-st.	Madison-av., near 41st-st.

Also, furnished houses to rent, for Winter or year.

TREE DEALERS—YOU CAN MAKE your fortunes by attending the great sale at HIGGINS' NURSERY, Flushing, L. I. 500 per cent. can easily be realized over the auction prices of yesterday. Sale will commence THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is disposed of. The entire stock must be sold without regard to price. Take cars at Hunter's Point THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock sharp. Get out at Whitestone and walk to the grounds.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH basement house on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., decorated by Marcotte, and in the most perfect order throughout; the house is five stories in height, brown-stone front, with every modern convenience; neighborhood unexceptionable; with or without the elegant French furniture.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A.—FIFTH AND 5TH AVS. AND Broadway building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—(VERY LOW,) WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a fine brown-stone house, 20 by 55 by 100, perfect order, 37th-st., near 5th-av.; also, nice three-story brown-stone house, same locality, $28,500.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5th-av., a fine plot of lots, for improvement; price and terms reasonable; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL—AN elegant corner house, 38 feet front, very cheap; stable if wanted; also, medium-sized beautiful houses, same locality. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$25,000.—A VERY PRETTY THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—FIRST-CLASS FULL AND MEDIUM-sized dwellings, on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., for sale by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 13TH-ST., A THREE-story brown-stone house, 22x50x half block, in a good neighborhood; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF store and dwelling property on 4th-av., near 125th-st., at a low figure and on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE FIRST-class brown-stone front four-story house No. 178 2d-av.; immediate possession.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, sums to suit applicants; no bonus required on first-class property. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class new four-story brown-stone house on President-st., near Clinton-st., for sale or exchange; house has twenty-one rooms and is strictly first-class. Apply to B. N. BISBROW, Jr., No. 262 President-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR tenement or other property, the Grand Plaza Pavilion entrance to Prospect Park and four splendid lots, corner Sackett-st. and 8th-av. Apply to J. MACARTHY, owner, No. 13 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, at a bargain to a prompt purchaser, a country-seat of four acres, good small house; ice, carriage and gardener's house; location beautiful; splendid grounds; abundance of fruit and shade; with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, NEAR MAMARONECK; one hour from City, on New-Haven Railroad, a neat cottage house, with nine acres of ground; house for gardener, gardens, grapery, young orchard, barns, &c. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

LLEWELLYN PARK
and
Orange Mountain Real Estate a specialty.
L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW HOUSE, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, furnace, &c., with two acres of land and barn; can be had at a sacrifice on easy terms.
JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

A LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO let at Roselle, N. J., on New-Jersey Central Railroad. Inquire of HADDEN, No. 74 Wooster-st., New-York.

THREE NEW COTTAGES IN LLEWELLYN Park, at Orange, N. J., for sale by L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

GENTLEMEN HAVING FINE COUNTRY places to ornament should not fail to attend in person, or be represented, at the great sale of trees at Higgins' Nursery, Flushing, now in progress. There is no necessity of paying immense prices for trees, when by attending the sale you can purchase them for a song; $100 at the auction will go as far as $500 in the ordinary way. Take train this day at Hunter's Point at 10 sharp. Get out at Whitestone and walk to the grounds.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including 15 acres wood-land, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st.; or, W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

NURSERYMEN, YOUR ATTENTION is called to the immense sale of trees now in progress at Higgins' Nursery, Flushing, Long Island. The slaughter yesterday was immense. Sale will continue today and through the week. Take cars at Hunter's Point at 10 sharp. Get out at Whitestone and walk to the grounds.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF FREDERICK Hallock, at Quogue, Long Island, containing some 150 acres, of which 80 are tillable and meadow, the balance woodland, with good dwelling-house, two barns, and other farm buildings; is pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN F. FOSTER, Esq., at Quogue, Long Island.

A VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of 58 acres, convenient to canal or railroad; good water-power close by. Parties wishing to examine a fine mineral property, with unusual advantages of location, may address, for particulars, JOHN S. RIGGS, Drakeville, Morris County, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY. 6th-av. and 30th-st.; size 80 by 40 feet; even with sidewalk; high ceiling; suitable for balls, concerts, theatricals, political meetings, free and easy, dancing schools, &c., &c.; will be let by the month, week or day; splendid floor. Apply on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE YEARS.—One or two work-shops, 28 feet front 46 feet deep; water and water-closets; No. 8 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A handsome country place on Long Island Sound, with good water frontage, and from thirty to fifty acres of land, good large house and out-buildings, thoroughly improved or capable of improvement; Connecticut shore, between Greenwich and New-London preferred. Address, with full particulars, J. R. SMITH, No. 77 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY FULL-SIZED house, handsomely furnished, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, in a good location, between 15th and 30th sts., and 6th and 4th avs.; rent not over $250 per month. Parties having the same will find a good tenant by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for light house-keeping, with gas and use of bath, for three adults; in private family preferred; would like it south of 23d-st., and on the west side. State lowest terms and address at once M. J. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, in City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from last employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; understands training and breaking horses to saddle and harness; excellent City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man of long experience, with first-class City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. B., at present employer's, No. 116 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TEMPERATE man as steward; speaks Italian, French and English; is willing to work for moderate wages. Address or call for JULES GENANT, at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with excellent City references, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man; is thoroughly acquainted with horses; is capable of taking charge of a small place; good reference. Address THOMAS CURRY, 181 Ludlow-st.

For other Situations Wanted see Twelfth Page.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK in a private family; must understand her business and have good reference. Apply before 2 o'clock, or in the evening, at No. 424 West 20th-st.

For other Help Wanted see Twelfth Page.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE,
PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 4, 1871. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate are ready.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN A TWENTY-THIRD-STREET stage that left 29th-st. about 2:40 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 3, a lady's satchel, much worn, containing a lace shawl, scarf and other articles, of value to the owner only. Also, a red pocket-book, with owner's address inside. Whoever will return above to No. 141 East 17th-st. will be liberally rewarded.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE ARLINGTON PROPERTY,
BETWEEN CLIFTON AND LAKE VIEW, ERIE RAILWAY,
WILL BE SOLD
ON WEDNESDAY.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
STATION ON THE PROPERTY.
The charming Dundee Lake adjoins this valuable estate.
GET MAPS AND FREE TICKETS OF
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
Absolute and important sale, by order of W. H. Hamilton, of

100 ELEGANTLY LOCATED

Building lots, and a neat and attractive cottage containing ten rooms, with lot 75x105, at

ARLINGTON, N. J.,

Between Clifton and Lake View, forty-eight minutes from New-York by the popular Erie Railroad. The situation of this property is most desirable. Commencing at the railroad, it extends across Dundee Drive to the banks of the

CHARMING DUNDEE LAKE.

The situation is very high, and unequaled for beauty. Station on the property. There will also be offered in one parcel fifteen lots, comprising an attractive grove of large trees, situated on a bold elevation on the very bank of the lake, commanding a view of rare beauty, extending from the Ramapo Hills to Heights of Jersey City.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Remarkably easy terms; seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage. Special train will leave at foot of Chambers-st., at 11½, and 23d-st. at 11¼ A. M. Luncheon on arrival of the train. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER.
THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
Absolute sale at auction,
By order of the Jersey Land Improvement Company,
of
100 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS, 50x150 feet each, and a neat, new, two-story and attic cottage, containing ten rooms, with plot of ground 100x300 feet, with barn,
AT UNIONTOWN, N. J.

One hour from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, the great highway between New-York and Philadelphia.

These lots are handsomely situated on very high ground, and command extensive views.

Fine improvements on every side.

Easy terms. Ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale, 25 per cent. in thirty days, balance in two years, on bond and mortgage.

Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 10½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Market-street Depot, Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway.

For free tickets and maps apply to the New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room F, and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
THE IMMENSE SALE OF THE
1,000,000 TREES

Contained in the nursery of D. HIGGINS & SONS, Flushing, Long Island, commenced yesterday. It will be continued TODAY and through the week until the entire stock is disposed of. Such an opportunity never has before occurred to purchase such an immense quantity of trees at public sale. The stock of evergreen, fruit and ornamental trees is equal if not superior to any in this country. Take cars leaving Hunter's Point at 10, sharp, get out at Whitestone and walk to the grounds.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS.—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness of every description, coach, express, and truck harness, at extremely low prices. We make our own harness on the premises, and warrant them as represented. The largest assortment of horse-blankets in this City; also lap-robes, whips, riding-saddles, and bridles. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner College-place.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES CHEAP—Light coupe, brett, platform-spring victoria, depot wagon, pony phaeton, landau, several buggies, and a number of slightly shop-worn carriages at bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—Carriages, harness, every seasonable style, in great variety; coupe rockaways, westchesters, phaetons, victorias, barouches, light wagons, both new and second-hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat depot wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with top on hind seat; two light road wagons, one collector's cart, one grocery wagon, one two-seat phaeton. Apply at No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clarke.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

CARRIAGES—OLD CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage and sold for account of owners; always on hand large stock; for sale at reasonable prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CHESTNUT horses, full manes and tails; can trot in 2:45. Also six very fine pairs coach horses.
M. S. CURRY, No. 145 East 24th-st.

HORSES BOARDED AT $15 PER month. Address, or send by steam-boat, E. B. WHITSON, Dobb's Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant and bringing it up on the bottle, if required; unquestionable City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 11th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid, or would take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen, where a kitchen-maid is kept; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; is accustomed to wait on ladies; best City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman about thirty, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good seamstress, dress-maker, operate on machines, experienced nurse; will travel with a lady; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION; can bone and lard, makes good bread and biscuit, understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies, side dishes, &c.; has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Howe's and Weed's machines; can furnish machine if desired; good references from last place. Call on or address G. B., 205 West 41st-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wishing first-class colored help of every description, City and country, coachmen, waiters, cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., promptly supplied at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended; excellent waitress; care of silver, getting up salads, or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, jellies, ice-creams, &c.; has excellent City reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 FOURTH-AV., will be found a large selection of first-class servants suitable for gentlemen's families, boarding-houses and hotels, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as housekeeper, nurse for an invalid lady, or any responsible position; has seven years' reference from last place in the City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson, and Wilcox & Gibbs machines. Call or address No. 426 4th-av., two doors from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; does all kinds of plain sewing; can take charge of one or two children; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent reference from present employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., CAN be found a good selection of excellent servants for families returning to the City; all others; excellent cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has some knowledge of dress-making; has the best City references from her last employers. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE City, wanting reliable help of all nationalities, either Protestant or Catholic, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation with a single lady to learn to be lady's maid, and do some sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at old No. 106 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, to go together, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 143 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A North of Ireland woman; highly recommended and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, care of children, or make herself generally useful; very kind and obliging; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress by a respectable young woman just returned from the country with a family who are now boarding; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; City or country; public or private; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 444 West 29th st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to assist in washing, or as waitress in a small family; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 697 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to take care of one child, in a private family. Call at No. 9 East 17th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; excellent references. Apply at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; is active, willing and obliging. Apply at 138 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as house-maid, and would do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 212 5th-av., former employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family; three years best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at 209 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady, a situation as daily governess for small children. Address GOVERNESS, No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A baby to nurse at her house; excellent reference. Apply at No. 545 West 43d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 321 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, and willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 290 7th-av.

For other Situations Wanted see Twelfth Page.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE
IN AID OF THE
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
TO BE HELD AT
FASHION COURSE, WEST FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,
COMMENCING
OCT. 2, 1871, AND TO CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

The manager has the pleasure to announce the MOST BRILLIANT SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

In addition to the attractions specified under appropriate dates below, attention should be called to the fact that neither expense nor labor has been spared to repay the public for the interest manifested during the progress of this undertaking.

THE
GRAND OVATION TO THE CHILDREN
OF THOSE WHO
PERISHED IN OUR LATE CIVIL WAR
has rendered necessary the liberal expenditure of money, with the belief that the Union Home may hereafter be placed beyond the
NECESSITY OF APPEALING FOR AID.
LET ALL WHO CAN
GO TO THE FASHION COURSE.
AND THOSE WHO CANNOT GO,
EACH SEND ONE DOLLAR AS A DONATION.
For the amusement of Patrons
Immense Dancing Platforms
have been erected, where
Dancing will be free throughout the day.
A
LARGE EXHIBITION PLATFORM
AND
PATENT SAFETY SHOOTING GALLERIES
HAVE BEEN BUILT.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS
WILL BE MADE DAILY.
Exhibitions of Trained Horses
will be made the second week
BY
PROFS. ROCKWELL AND HURLBURT.
THE
BEST CATERERS THAT CAN BE FOUND
HAVE
ARRANGED TO FEED THE MULTITUDE,
AND
NO LACK OF ENJOYMENT CAN OCCUR.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

12 M.—THE RENOWNED LESLIE on Tight Rope.

1 P. M.—SENORITA ROSETTA will dance in costume at platform.

2 P. M.—BATTERY B, of the First Division, commanded by Capt. John Keim, will practice with artillery.

2 P. M.—DRUMMING MATCH.

2½ P. M.—DANCING EXHIBITION, Bobby Newcomb and others.

3 P. M.—TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE.

3½ P. M.—HOPPING 1 MILE AGAINST TIME.

4 P. M.—Trot for Long Island purse for horses that have never beaten 2:35, in heats best three in five; $400 to first, $100 to second.

4½ P. M.—FOUR MILE WALKING MATCH. Scratch; Judges to go with the men. First prize, $50 and Champion Belt; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10. Entrance fee $10. Open to all before 10 o'clock.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

11 A. M.—Tight Rope Performance.

12 M.—Drumming Exhibition.

12½ P. M.—BATTERIES C and G of First Division will fire salutes and give an exhibition of artillery practice.

2 P. M.—THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. G., will be inspected and reviewed.

3 P. M.—The Independent Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Klein, will be inspected and reviewed.

3½ P. M.—Senorita Rosetta will dance at exhibition platform.

4 P. M.—TROT FOR FLUSHING PURSE, $100 set of light harness presented by E. B. Simmons, of Flushing Hotel, open to all horses owned in the village; best two in three.

4½ P. M.—Tight-rope gymnastics.

TICKETS $1 EACH. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, as far as practicable the performances will be added to those of the next fair day.

VISITORS' GUIDE—Persons going in carriages can take the ferry-boat at James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st., 34th-st. or 92d-st., East River ferries, and drive to Fashion Course, guided by sign-boards the whole route. Thirty minutes' ride.

Foot passengers should take either James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point. Cars at left side of boat-landing. Ask for "trip tickets to the Festival," and in 17 minutes be at the grounds. Trains every half hour.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager,
Store No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S
BALLAD CONCERTS,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, OCT. 9; TUESDAY, OCT. 10;
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, AND
THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, in order to give to his novel series of Ballad Concerts—which includes also Glees and Madrigals—that high standard of excellence which shall gain the approval of the cultivated audiences of the United States, has engaged for his American tour the following artists, whose eminence has been cordially indorsed by the public and the Press of England, Ireland and Scotland:

Miss EDITH WYNNE, Soprano.
Mme. PATEY, Contralto.
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Tenor.
Mr. J. G. PATEY, Bass.
Mr. SANTLEY, Baritone.
Piano-forte—Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Mr. DOLBY believes that concerts in the language of the country—the selections being from the highest sources, both old and new, and interpreted by eminent artists, familiar with the schools—will be acceptable to the American people, and will secure a generous patronage; and that the part singing—glee and madrigal—brought to the nicest perfection of expression and tone-coloring by constant practice, will prove a popular and attractive feature of the Ballad Concerts.

The Concerts will commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily, from 9 to 5 P. M.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the American Institute in the monster building, covering the block 3d and 2d avs., 63d and 64th sts., over 600 feet long, with over 100,000 square feet exhibition space. Thousands of attractive novelties from all parts of the Union.
RARE FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, &C.
MECHANICAL MIRACLES.
Machinery run by over 200-horse power, making all sorts of things, from carpets down to fringes and tassels, before your eyes. Beautiful decorations. A marvelous sight that none should miss. Keating's splendid music. Every afternoon and evening. Admission 50 cents. Children half price. See small bills.

OPERA LIBRETTOS, SAVE 20 CENTS: plain edition, 15 cents; illustrated, 30 cents. For sale only by WM. HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let in private house on 50th-st., within one block of the cars of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. None but business men need address, with references, C. A. W., Box 145 *Times* Office.

NO. 37 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Board for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, with unusually pleasant, well-furnished apartments, on second and third floors; also, hall bedrooms. References.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family having recently moved into a very handsome house, will rent an elegant suite, newly-furnished, or unfurnished; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required.

NO. 61 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—A THIRD-story room to let to a gentleman and wife, (with board;) also, hall room; only a few boarders taken; dinner at 1 o'clock.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board. References exchanged.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—ELEGANTLY furnished, bath, &c. attached; with or without board. Address E. Y. D., Post-office box No. 2,891.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a small private family will let, with board, their second floor, and suite of rooms on third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 104 34TH-ST., SECOND RESIDENCE west of Broadway. Nicely-furnished front room, without board; family private; half minute from Parker's restaurant; three lines of cars at corner.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the first floor, with private table; also, very fine rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS; also, large sunny room on upper floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged. No. 36 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, (strictly first-class,) newly-fitted and furnished; entire floor, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable furnished bedroom, or suitable for two friends; also a hall bedroom to let; bath and gas.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 5th-av., elegant and finely-furnished suites, with or without private table. Also board for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, consisting of three large rooms, to let with board. References exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—SUITES ON parlor, second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; house and location first-class.

NO. 7 BANK-ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND-story front room, with board for two, $18. Back rooms, $15. On fourth floor, $12.

TO LET—NO. 24 WEST 14TH-ST., A FEW rooms for gentlemen, without meals, or to a family for light house-keeping. PRESCOTT.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT, en suite or singly, with first-class board, at No. 112 Madison-av.

NO. 355 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, with or without board. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A SUITE OF EITHER TWO OR three rooms, well-furnished, newly carpeted, bath, &c.; private table preferred; location unexceptionable; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1871.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH take pleasure in announcing that they have completed arrangements to give at the New-York Academy of Music a season of
TWENTY (20) NIGHTS OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
in which
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN ITALIAN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.

During the season Mlle. NILSSON will appear in several of her most celebrated characters.

In order that the performances may be presented on the same scale of completeness and brilliancy as at the Grand Opera-houses of London and Paris, engagements have been made with the following celebrated artists:

Mlle. LEON DUVAL, the eminent Prima Donna Soprano, from the Royal Italian Opera, London.

Mlle. CORANI, Prima Donna Assoluta, from the Teatro Regio, Turin, and La Scala, Milan.

Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, the eminent European Primo Tenore, whose career at Her Majesty's Grand Opera, London, last season, was the theme of gratulation in art circles.

Mr. LYALL, Primo Tenore Comique.

Mons. BARRE, Primo Baritone of Her Majesty's Opera, London.

Mons. JOSEF JAMET, Primo Basso of the Grand Opera, Paris and Brussels.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH have also engaged the brilliant Contralto, whose success at the "Nilsson Concerts" was so marked,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

In addition, have secured the services of the ever-popular Tenor,
Signor P. BRIGNOLI,
with the celebrated Baritones,
Signors BUONGIORNO and RANDOLFI.
Prime Bassi, Signors COLETTI and BARILI.
Arrangements have been made for a brief series of representations with the celebrated Buffo,
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI.
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY AND GREATLY AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
ENTIRE NEW WARDROBE AND PROPERTIES.

Musical Director…………MAX MARETZEK

The Strakosch Italian Opera ticket-office will be at the Everett House, entrance on 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., where subscriptions will be received for the season (only) on TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager…Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 4,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF
Morris Burnett's Comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,

Produced with new music, scenery, costumes, and appointments, and the following GREAT CAST: Capt. MURPHY MAGUIRE, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, AMINADAB SLEEK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, CHARLES TORRENS, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, FRANK VINCENT, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. ORMSBY DELMAINE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Lady CREAMLY, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Mrs TORRENS, Miss HELEN TRACY, EMMA, (her first appearance in this theatre,) Miss MARY LENOYLE.

THURSDAY—THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and 40 AND 50.
MISS PLESSY MORDAUNT
Will make her first appearance in America
MONDAY, OCT. 9,

On which occasion will be presented, with appropriate scenes and appointments, for the first time in seven years, Colman the elder's comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.

In preparation, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance in this theatre of
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

Due notice will also be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHAS. FISHER and Miss EFFIE GERMON.

E GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EILEEN OGE. E
I EILEE OGE. I
L A HIT, A PALPABLE HIT. L
E Thunders of applause greet every scene. E
E Cheer upon cheer and shouts of laughter E
N greet those popular favorites Mr. and Mrs. N
W. J. FLORENCE
O each evening, in Edmund Falconer's truly O
G excellent Irish Drama G
E EILEEN OGE: 'OR, E
E DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN. E
I BRYAN O'FARRELL…Mr. W. J. FLORENCE I
L BRIDGET MAGUIRE. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE L
E Patrick O'Donnell…Mr. Geo. Clark E
E Miss Eileen Moriarty…Miss Rose Evans E
N Miss Norah O'Donnell…Miss Ione Burke N
The other characters by the powerful company of this establishment.
O EILEEN OGE MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. O
G E EILEEN OGE EVERY EVENING AT 8. G E

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The great Tragic Artist,
MISS CUSHMAN,
in her celebrated rôle of
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy Henry VIII.
MR. WM. CRESWICK
as CARDINAL WOLSEY.

CUSHMAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MISS CUSHMAN as QUEEN CATHERINE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER…MANAGER
THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY EVER COMBINED IN ONE ORGANIZATION.
BURLESQUE, BALLET AND COMEDY.
NEW ACTS EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Oct. 5, first appearance of
M. LEFFINGWELL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Every night for the fifth week,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Great drama of the times,
DIVORCE!

Theatre crowded to the doors at every performance. Reserved seats may be had for fifteen days in advance. DIVORCE matinée SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF Harp, Piano and Singing. Residence No. 64 West 38th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE adults desire to let, to a small family, a handsome three-story house, furnished, in a pleasant and convenient location on the west side; the rent to be taken in board of the family; best City references required. Apply to P. MILSPAUGH, No. 50 Morton-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

A HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL PARK TO LET FOR $800 PER ANNUM—A genteel three-story and basement frame house, suitable for one family only, on East 83d-st., near 5th-av.
S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,475 3d-av., near 83d-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—$50 PER month—A good house on Long Island, near depot; also, house at Orange for sale at $7,000. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., 10 to 12 A. M.

$100 PER MONTH FOR HANDSOMELY-furnished house; replete with every comfort and convenience; surroundings first-class; situated up-town, Newark, N. J.; three railroads to New-York. Address C. L. E., Box 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, in good localities up-town, and at moderate prices, for the Winter or year. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in good locations; several very desirable ones for private families.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

AT YONKERS—TO LET, FURNISHED, only $60 per month, a neat house; ten rooms; near depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH A LARGE STORE suitable for any business, in the best location in Grand-st. Inquire at No. 7 Avenue B.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms, or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL preach in the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CARD.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the Nineteenth Precinct Police desire to express their grateful thanks to Terence Farley, Esq., and the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank for their kindness in advancing the funds for the payment of their salaries, thereby relieving them from much inconvenience, and expressing a mark of appreciation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TRIUMPH OF THE
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA…Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO…Business Manager.
W. W. SEGUIN…Treasurer.
TO-NIGHT, SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Debut of Miss CLARA DORIA,
the distinguished young prima donna, in her admirable rôle of Arline, and rentrée of the favorite artists, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, as Thaddeus; Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, The Count; Mr. E. SEGUIN, Devilshoof; Mrs. COOKE, Gypsy Queen.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
ON FRIDAY, MARTHA…Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
MONDAY, DEBUT OF MME. VAN ZANDT, IN SATANELLA.

PRICES.—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $10, according to location; family circle, 50c.

Seats secured at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Hall's, No. 751 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Oct. 5, Daughter of the Regiment.
PAREPA-ROSA and the same star cast as in New-York. Tickets for sale at the Academy and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

OPERA BOUFFE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
REVIVAL OF THE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
WITH MLLE. AIMEE.
OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, OCT. 6.
DEBUT OF MONS. ALBERT JULIEN.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE…Mlle. AIMEE
PIQUILLO…Mons. ALBERT JULIEN
Saturday Matinee at 2. Saturday evening at 8,
LA PERICHOLE.

Admission $1; reserved seats 50c. extra; gallery 50c. Sale of seats commences Thursday morning at the theatre and at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every evening at 8 o'clock, G. L. Fox's celebrated spectacular ballet pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. G. L. FOX as Clown. The world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, in their Eccentricitées Tyroleans and Duo des Chats.

H. D. THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
H. D. ADELE, MARIETTA,
H. D. PAGLIERI, MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS.
H. D. Herr WILLIO.

Seats secured six days in advance and by telegraph. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MR. FRANK MAYO
In the great Local Drama of the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
Which will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
Introducing three celebrated pictures,
THE SNOW-STORM,
UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT,
and the
TERRIBLE STARTLING AND LIFE-LIKE FIRE SCENE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AT 8,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
In the thrilling drama (from Charles Dickens) of
OLIVER TWIST.
NANCY SYKES…LUCILLE WESTERN
SATURDAY MATINEE NEXT, by request,
LUCILLE WESTERN in THE STRANGER.
TODAY, AT 2 P. M.,
CHIMNEY CORNER AND FARCE.

SECOND WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF DAN RICE'S PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
New and startling features, Acrobatic, Gymnastic, and Equestrian.
BOX, PARQUET, AND FAMILY CIRCLE thronged with the fashion of the Metropolis.
First appearance of the World-Renowned Blind Horse,
EXCELSIOR, Jr.
Seats secured three days in advance. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 P. M.
DAN RICE IN THE RING.

WACHTEL.
EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
WACHTEL AT THE STADT THEATRE,
WACHTEL WEDNESDAY IN FRA DIAVOLO.
OVERWHELMING HOUSES.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

THE MOULTON CONCERTS.

The management has the honor of announcing that Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, so long distinguished in European and American art circles for her matchless vocal powers and thorough culture, will make her first appearance in a series of
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
and ONE GRAND MATINEE,
at STEINWAY HALL, on
MONDAY, OCT. 16, TUESDAY, OCT. 17,
FRIDAY, OCT. 20, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 21.
Mrs. Moulton will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss AGNES PALMER, Contralto.
Signor G. LEONI, Tenor.
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Signor PABLO SARASATE, Violin Virtuoso,
and a GRAND ORCHESTRA under the direction of Signor CARLO BOSONI.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY, MONTAGUE-ST., NEAR COURT.—The rooms of the Library will be open to the inspection of the public, in the EVENING, during the remainder of the present week. Special facilities will be afforded visitors for examining many fine works, mostly illustrated, selected from recent accessions to the Library, which will be placed upon the tables of the Library hall: and for viewing the improvements which have been made during the Summer in the decoration of the reading-room. Present number of volumes in library, 39,000; newspapers and periodicals, 280.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—GOOD VOICES wanted for the volunteer chorus. Excellent educational advantages offered. Apply WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, or after services, in the music-room, (rear of church;) also, by post to GEO. WM. WARREN, St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., corner of 53d-st.

ONLY THINK OF IT!—BEAUTIFUL Flowering Shrubs for which you will be charged by nurserymen from 50 cents to $1 each, were sold at the great sale of Higgins' Nursery, Flushing, yesterday, from two cents and upward; not one-fifth of the entire stock has yet been disposed of. The sale will be continued TODAY at 11 o'clock, when the finest stock of Evergreens, Shade and Fruit-trees in this country will be slaughtered. Take train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock sharp. Get out at Whitestone and walk to the grounds.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING, 1871.
SIX RACES EACH DAY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
TUESDAY, Oct. 10.
THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
SATURDAY, Oct 14.
First race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Young ladies, misses, and masters—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Ladies only—Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10½.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8.
Particulars in circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
COMMENCE SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Fall River, until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1871, for the construction of a road and the excavation of a trench for the Force Mains. The work consists of about 16,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, 4,600 cubic yards of rock excavation, and a small amount of culvert masonry. Specifications may be obtained at the office on and after FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1871.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN, }
WM. LINDSEY, } Water Commissioners
JOSEPH A. BOWEN, }
GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.
I. P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN A. HAMMOND, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the town of Scarsdale, said county, on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1871.—Dated this 18th day of April, A. D. 1871.
AMELIA P. HAMMOND, Executrix.

MEDICAL.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—DITCHETT'S celebrated Spanish remedy, a wash for the piles, that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens of this distressing complaint. For sale at Agent's, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., third floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Anniversary of the Southern New-York Baptist Association—Election of Officers and Committees.

The Southern New-York Baptist Association held its first anniversary meeting at 10 A. M. yesterday, in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church. The Moderator, Rev. THOMAS D. HUDSON, D.D., called the Association to order. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D. He spoke eloquently of the profitable results which the Church in the future would derive from the present united body.

The Association then proceeded to organize, and the following officers were appointed: Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President; Rev. C. C. Norton and James L. Hastie, Clerks; Rev. J. W. Bruce, Jr., Treasurer; Rev. W. S. Mitchells, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Committee on Applications for Admission—Rev. J. L. Hodge, Rev. P. L. Davis, Rev. J. Q. Adams, Rev. G. W. Baptiste, Rev. Charles S. Glover. Committee on Nominations of Trustees for Widows' and Orphans' Fund—Rev. Marvin Hodge, Rev. Wm. B. Burris, Rev. Halsey Moore, Rev. W. D. Murphy, Rev. B. F. Judson. Committee on Obituaries—Rev. R. S. McArthur, Rev. T. D. Anderson, Rev. E. Lucas, Rev. W. Spellman, Rev. J. P. Olmstead. Committee on Arrangements for next session—Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Rev. J. J. Browner, Rev. J. Love, Dean W. D. Salisbury, Rev. D. Tayler. Committee on Nomination of Trustees for Association—Rev. H. Angel, Rev. W. Reid, Rev. J. S. Holin, Rev. W. P. Lee, Rev. A. Denike. Committee on Important Subjects in Letters—Rev. J. F. Elder, Rev. Isaac Westcott, D. D., Rev. H. G. H. Andrews, Rev. S. T. Hillman, Rev. William Phelps.

In the evening short addresses on the proper method of Sunday-school teaching were delivered by Rev. Mr. BERRIN, of Yonkers; Rev. Mr. BROWNER, of the North Baptist Church, New-York; Rev. Dr. MCARTHUR, of Calvary Baptist Church, New-York, and Rev. Mr. HALSEY MOORE, of the Western Baptist Church.

The Association reassembles at 10 o'clock this morning, when the reports of the different Committees, and the history of the East Baptist Church, will be read. In the afternoon there will be a full discussion of the missionary work.

The Aborigines and Aboriginal Remains of America.

Last evening, before the Historical Society, Rev. EDWARD FONTAINE, of Louisiana, read an interesting paper on "The Aborigines and Aboriginal Remains of America." Mr. FONTAINE commenced by speaking of the geological formation of this continent, which, he said, showed that it was older than the Continent of Europe. Before COLUMBUS made his famous voyage hither, it was peopled by an ancient race who pointed to the remains of a still more ancient people, of whom they knew nothing. Before its so-called discovery, this continent was, he believed, inhabited by people of the European, Asiatic and negro races. The Asiatics were of the tribes of Scythia, and probably formed portions of the vast army led southward by GHENGIS KHAN. The negroes came either from Asia or Africa, it was impossible to say which. The Europeans settled in Mexico, according to the traditions of MONTEZUMA and his people. That the aboriginal inhabitants of this country were of the Mongolian race, was evidenced by their anatomical formation, complexions, habits, manners, customs, traditions, love of narcotics, use of the bow, wearing of the scalp-lock and the style of architecture adopted by them. The immense structures in Central America were evidently erected either by Phœnician builders, or by persons who had learned the art from them. The mound builders, and those who erected the *casa grandas* of Mexico, were of a somewhat different race, probably. Mr. FONTAINE concluded his paper by some reflections on the rise and fall of empires. Those, he said, which had risen highest had fallen the lowest. They had forgotten the precept that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." In our own favored land corruption was already at work, and was spreading through every department of our Government. If we would avoid the impending doom, we must cast out the evil thing, remembering that by righteousness alone could the nation be saved.

Important Welsh Church Meeting.

The General Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, met on Wednesday last in the Thirteenth-street Church, in this City, and concluded its session on Sunday. It was a very important meeting. Delegates were present from several of the States, and a large amount of business was transacted, the Assembly sitting from an early to a late hour daily. On Thursday, Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the Presbyterian Board of Education, Philadelphia, addressed the meeting after receiving a hearty reception from the members. On Friday evening, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, delivered interesting addresses to a large audience. The preaching services were numerously attended, and were led as follows: Wednesday evening—by Rev. WM. HUGHES, of Racine, Wis., and Rev. M. A. ELLIS, of Hyde Park, Penn.; Saturday evening—Rev. R. ISAAC, of Collinsville, N. Y., and Rev. E. T. EVANS, of Newark, Ohio; Sunday morning—Rev. E. J. HUGHES, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Rev. JAMES JARRETT, of Utica, N. Y.; Sunday afternoon—Rev. E. F. JONES, of Bangor, Penn., and Rev. W. ROBERTS, D. D., of Bellevue, Penn.; Sunday evening—Rev. R. H. EVAN, of Youngstown, Penn., and Rev. THOS. FOULKES, of Oshkosh, Wis. The parting address of the Moderator was very affecting, and altogether the meeting was one not soon to be forgotten by the throngs who attended it. Rev. HOWELL POWELL, the popular pastor of the Church in which the Assembly met, did all that he could, together with his congregation, to make the delegates feel at home, and most successfully, too.

Arrival of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived yesterday in the *Java*, and so unexpectedly that his numerous friends in the City had no opportunity to give him a proper reception. Hon. JAMES TERWILLERGER, Deputy Collector of Customs, was notified by telegraph at an early hour in the morning of the arrival of the *Java*, and at once proceeded with the revenue cutter *Northerner*, to bring Mr. SEWARD to the City. But before he reached the steam-ship the party had been transferred by the courtesy of Dr. CARNOCHAN, to the steam-boat *Fletcher*, and as the *Northerner* came down she ran alongside, and the gentlemen on board greeted Mr. SEWARD, and extended him a hearty welcome home. Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD escorted the party on board the *Fletcher* to Montrose, the residence of Mr. F. A. SEWARD, by the boat from the foot of Twenty-third-street. Mr. SEWARD is in excellent health, and has sustained the fatigue of a voyage around the world at his time of life exceedingly well.

Arrival of Mr. Ashbury.

Among the passengers on the Cunard steamer *Java* yesterday was Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, of the yacht *Livonia*, which arrived on Sunday, and is lying off Clifton, Staten Island.

The final races of the New-York Yacht Club for 1871 will begin Oct. 16 with the race to Newport and return, for the Bennett Challenge Cup. Mr. ASHBURY will be asked to join in this contest, which will give him an opportunity of testing the speed of the *Livonia* with the *Columbia*, *Sappho*, *Dreadnaught*, *Enchantress* and *Wanderer*. The arrangements for the Queen's Cup races are yet to be made.

Fire Marshal's Report.

The Fire Marshal's report for the last month shows that there were 83 fires during that period, 30 of which were caused by carelessness, 7 by explosion of kerosene lamps, 3 from liquid gas lamps, 6 from spontaneous combustion, and 6 from overheated stove-pipes. The loss on buildings was $27,060, on stock $64,620, of which $14,030 was uninsured. The average loss per fire in September, 1870, was $1,667, and in last month $1,104.

A New-Hampshire Man Convicted of Causing Abortion.

Dr. CHAS. P. WOOD, of Manchester, N. H. was tried in that city last week on the charge of causing the death of ELVIRA WOODWARD, of Troy, Vt., by the procuration of abortion. The case went to the jury on Saturday, and at about 9 o'clock Saturday evening they returned a verdict of guilty. The *Mirror*, of Manchester, says:

"Dr. WOOD has resided in this city for several years, and, until recently, has been regarded as a good citizen and a respectable man. Some years ago, desiring to make a living more easily, he left a mechanical pursuit, studied dentistry a few months, and opened an office. Meeting with no serious obstacle in this branch of business, he enlarged his sphere of operations, and in a little time became a homœopathic physician and subsequently undertook the allopathic system, and was announced as Doctor. He opened a hospital in Museum Building and took patients home for treatment, and at first was not suspected of violating the laws of the State. At length it came to be understand that his place was mainly appropriated to the treatment of those unfortunate women who have sought to cover one crime by the commission of another. The case which brought Mr. WOOD—there is no doctor about it—before the public is that already named, in which Miss WOODWARD was the victim. The theory of the case is that Miss WOODWARD, finding herself in a condition which would result in her disgrace, went to WOOD's house and was operated upon by WOOD, and that in consequence thereof she died. WOOD induced her sister and friends to record her death from fever under a fictitious name. This led to a suspicion of foul play, to an investigation, an indictment, and finally a conviction. During the trial the respondent endeavored to show that the crime was committed by another party, and that he took the woman to his house as an act of mercy. But this very scheme defeated itself in the minds of the jury, who believed WOOD to have laid his plans in such a way as to escape, though he was verily guilty. It is probable exceptions will be taken, and a new trial sought, but there is little prospect of an escape from the sentence, which cannot be less than ten years in the State Prison. Dr. WOOD is not a bad man. Indeed, he is agreeable and social, and but for the love of gain would not have engaged in a violation of the law, and been placed in such a disgraceful position. He has two sons, young men, of good character, who are much respected."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. R. BARTLETT, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Commodore A. H. KELTY, of the United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

HENRY B. BRADY, of London, England, and CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, and Hon. E. M. MADDEN, of Middletown, N. Y., are at the St. James Hotel.

Col. W. M. LEDWITH, of Florida, and Hon. THOS. E. MURPHY, of Nassau, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The classes in Columbia College Law School meet for organization today, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The trotting matches which were to have taken place at Fleetwood Park yesterday, were postponed on account of the rain.

JAS. ASHBURY, of England, the owner of the yacht *Livonia*, and J. E. MCDONALD, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

A subscription has been started to present a national testimonial to the victors at the late International Regatta at Saratoga.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon No. 750 Sixth-avenue, doing a damage of $500 to stock and $300 to building.

Col. CHAS. A. WEED, proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, and Capt. GEO. R. HULL, of Providence, are at the New-York Hotel.

The body of THOMAS MCGRATH, of No. 34 Desbrosses-street, was found floating in the river, at the foot of Canal-street, yesterday afternoon.

JOSEPH HEALY, a peddler, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 25 Beekman-street, and was fatally injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

RUDOLPH SCHNEIDER, aged two years, yesterday fell from a window of No. 402 West Thirty-eighth-street, and fracturing his skull soon died from the injury.

Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut; Bishop GREEN, of Mississippi; Gen. ROBINSON, of Binghamton, and Prof. MALLORY, of Trinity College, are at the Astor House.

The wooden pavement in Seventh-avenue on which the Ring experimented to inordinate expense to tax-payers, is fast falling into decay, and in many places is very dangerous after nightfall.

A large company of metropolitan artists (theatrical) sailed on Saturday for Lima, Peru, where they go for two months under contract to the Peruvian Government, at a salary of $200 (gold) per month.

VINNIE REAM commenced at the American Institute Fair yesterday to model from life a bust of PETER COOPER. She will give her sittings every afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

A woman giving her name as ELIZABETH SHILON, her age as twenty-two, and her residence as Haverstraw, N. Y., was declared insane and locked up yesterday by order of Justice DOWLING.

Garbage collectors in West Fourteenth-street are sadly neglecting their duties. The street from Sixth to Fifth avenue was yesterday intolerable in the stench which arose from neglected swill pails.

Rev. D. C. M. CRAWFORD, of Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, is delivering a series of sermons on "Marriage and Divorce," in which he makes a point of severely excoriating BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people.

Yesterday, as JOSEPH KARN, of No. 115 Ridge-street, was riding on car No. 19 of the Grand and Cortlandt-street line, a truck came in collision with the car and his right leg was fractured below the knee.

A well-known Twenty-first Ward rough, named CHISTY MOORE, was held to answer at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of violently assaulting officer HUGH EAGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

A number of the lesser lights among Tammany politicians have taken advantage of the present municipal muddle to make money by discounting employés' bills of salary against the City. The victims complain proportionately.

THOS. COLNOY was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Marine National Bank, of New-York. He was held for examination in default of $500 bail.

Judge W. A. Sackett, of Saratoga; Judge Redfield, of Vermont; Col. J. D. Whitford, of Wilmington; S. L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") of Elmira, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday morning, a poor, maimed soldier, who has a news-stand in the upper part of the town, was told by a Tammany rough that if he sold any more caricatures of the Tammany thieves, his stand would be removed.

Yesterday afternoon Detective FARLEY, of the Central Office, arrested THOMAS MOORE, for attempting to shoot ROBERT WHITE, at No. 11 West Houston-street. The accused fired one shot, the sound of which attracted the Police. No one was injured.

HARVEY R. LUDINGTON, who was injured some days ago by falling down the hatchway of No. 516 Washington-street, died yesterday at his residence, No. 359 Lexington-avenue. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, yesterday morning the Roosevelt-street ferry-boat *Commodore Barney* came in collision with a schooner in tow of a tug. The jibboom of the schooner crushed through the gentlemen's cabin, carrying away the railing and joiner work.

A gang of very daring thieves now infest the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. Their depredations are excessively bold. They were shot at a night or two since by the janitor of the Fourteenth-street Theatre, whose place they attempted to burglarise.

ELLEN RYAN, a native of Ireland, who is said to be homeless, was yesterday taken to Park Hospital by the Police, suffering from the effects of Paris green, which she had taken for the purpose of destroying her life. She refused to give any cause for the act.

It is rumored that J. H. INGERSOLL has just "sold" $150,000 worth of property to a young man named MCGRAW, living at No. 52 Seventh-street, a personal friend of his, and a man who is known to have no money to invest in this way.

Yesterday IRA PAINE called on Mr. BERGH for the three cases of live pigeons captured by the Society last Saturday. Mr. BERGH informed PAINE that it was his determination to stop pigeon-shooting in this State, and PAINE replied that there was no more cruelty in shooting pigeons in a match than for gentlemen to shoot game.

The sandy soil through which excavations have been made for the new building at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue has caused the foundation stones of the adjoining building in Twenty-third-street to fall, and the steps, window-sills, door-transoms, &c., have been broken and dislodged thereby. The house is almost ruined.

The ante-mortem statement of Mrs. MARY ANGEROT, of No. 5 Centre Market-place, was taken by Coroner HERRMAN, yesterday. She stated that she was attacked by a M. THIELL, his wife MARY, and his brother, who struck her in the abdomen and chest. A verdict was rendered against the parties, and Mrs. THIELL being arrested, was released on bail.

Yesterday morning an altercation occurred between JAMES BUDGET, messenger at Essex Market prison, and Mr. PETER LEDWITH, brother of the Judge, occasioned by the former using very opprobrious epithets toward Mr. LEDWITH. BUDGET produced a dirk-knife, with which he made two lunges at Mr. LEDWITH, one cutting through his silk hat and the other entering the upper portion of his arm. The injuries are not of a serious character. BUDGET will probably be arrested today.

Mme. H. BUHLMEYER, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-street, has just returned from Paris, bringing a complete selection of the newest and most fashionable Fall and Winter styles of bonnets, round-hats, &c., which were opened yesterday, at No. 15 East Ninth-street. Mme. BUHLMEYER's importation includes also a beautiful assortment of dresses, jackets, suits and lingerie, manufactured by the most celebrated makers of Paris, and carefully selected by herself.

A competent body of workmen, upholsterers, &c., have been selected by the Committee of Seventy to inspect and appraise the work, furniture, &c., of the County Court-house, and are now engaged upon their duties under the guidance of WILLIAM C. BARRETT, Esq., and another gentleman, who have been selected by the Citizens' Committee as a Special Committee to escort the appraisers though the County buildings.

The work of building a railroad between Port Limon and San José, Costa Rica, has been confided to HENRY M. KEITH, Esq., and his departure for Central America on that mission was made the occasion of a banquet in his honor in Callao on the 12th inst. The employes of the Callao and Lima Road, and residents thereon, have also made up a handsome fund, which has been forwarded to W. R. GRACE, Esq., in order to procure a service of silver plate for presentation to Mr. H. KEITH.

BROOKLYN.

WM. HOOLEY, alias Pooley, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice BUCKLEY, for burglary.

At the Long Island College Hospital during the past month there were 723 patients treated, 358 of whom were males and 365 females.

PATRICK DOLAN and PETER CLARK, while at work yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ainslee and Ewen streets, were fatally injured by the falling in of an embankment.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL touching the death of SUSAN HUNTER, the Williamsburg girl who poisoned herself on Sunday last. The jury found that she committed the rash act while laboring under temporary insanity.

The glass-works of WILDMAN & FRIZZLE, at the corner of Richard and Commerce streets, were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $5,000, which is covered by insurance. The flames originated among some resin that had been left carelessly exposed to the heat of a furnace.

Mr. CHARLES L. PIOGER, a French gentleman, residing at No. 26 High-street, Brooklyn, and employed as store-keeper in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, disappeared on Monday morning, and all efforts by his friends to ascertain his whereabouts have proved, thus far, unavailing. On leaving home he wore a black tweed suit and eye-glasses. He has light hair, slightly mixed with gray, light blue eyes and a heavy moustache.

LONG ISLAND.

This evening the members of the Presbyterian Congregation, Jamaica, hold their Fall Sociable.

A $7,000 will is being contested by the heirs of the late JAMES H. POOLE, before Hon. JAMES COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County.

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County was held at the County Court-house, North Hempstead, yesterday. CARMAN CORNELIUS, of Hempstead, was elected President.

The South Side Railroad has contracted for the immediate construction of a commodious depot at Jamaica; also, for the extension of its Rockaway branch along the sea shore to the Sea-side House. The Long Island Road will extend their branch to the same place.

The Suffolk County Agricultural Society open their annual fair at Riverhead today. On Thursday evening, Hon. HENRY J. SCUDDER, of this City, will deliver the address, after which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The exhibition closes on Friday evening.

The body of an unknown man, evidently a sailor, was found off West Beach, near Oyster Bay, on Sunday. A letter was found on his person directed to his parents, signed CHARLES BROWN. It appears from its contents, that BROWN was born in London, England, and that he had started on a voyage to the West Indies. The body was buried at Cove Neck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An election for school officers of School District No. 4, village of Mount Vernon, held on Monday evening, resulted in the choice of the entire ticket of the Citizens' Association.

The annual Fair of the Yorktown Agricultural and Horticultural Society commenced at the Society's grounds, near Crumpond, yesterday and will continue until this evening.

The Board of Education of West Farms have decided in favor of having the German language taught in the public schools of the town. Also, on opening an evening school in School-house No. 1.

The Excise Commissioners of Morrisania held a meeting on Monday evening and appointed GUSTAVE LEVY, Esq., counsel to the Board, with orders to meet the members at their next meeting when definite instructions will be given to prosecute all liquor-dealers who are doing business without license.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital of Richmond County receives annually from the State $18,700.

T. B. & R. SMITH, paper manufacturers of West New-Brighton, have purchased twenty lots on McKean-street, Stapleton, and are erecting a large factory for the manufacture of paper.

The case of Police Commissioners ELLIS and WOOD in respect to their right to the seat on the Board of Commissioners, came up before Judge PRATT in the Circuit Court at Richmond yesterday. Decision reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

CATHARINE BURNS, living at No. 73 Bruce-street, was severely burned on Monday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

At the Essex County Surrogate's office, yesterday, letters of administration were granted on the estate of CALVIN MUNN for $61,000.

The Fall Term of the Hudson County Courts opened yesterday, Judge BEDLE presiding. No charge was delivered to the Grand Jury.

The clerks of the Jersey City Board of Public Works refuse to do more than six hours' work daily, and will not do extra work of any kind.

MATTHEW FINNEGAN, a stone-cutter, has been held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner WHITEHEAD on answer the charge of passing counterfeit money.

A fire broke out yesterday in DRIVER's foundry at Elizabethport, but was extinguished before much headway had been gained. The loss will not amount to more than $1,000.

JACOB PARKER, a colored man, was discovered early yesterday morning committing a burglary in the house of F. W. SMITH, No. 105 Mount Pleasant-avenue, Newark.

A man whose name is supposed to be THOS. CULLEN was found lying near the railroad track at the Commerce-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark, yesterday morning, with his back broken.

BARBARA OTT, a German child only two years old, was killed by the horses attached to an Irvington horse-car on Monday evening. The little child attempted to cross the track in front of the car, when she was knocked down and her skull crushed by the hoof of one of the horses.

The Bishop of New-Jersey, attended by eight other clergymen, on the 27th ult., laid the corner-stone of Trinity Church, Vincentown, Rev. JAMES D. GIBSON, rector. An address was made by Rev. GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, D. D., Dean of the Convocation of Burlington.

GEORGE BOTTS, the murderer of OLIVER SPENCER HALSTEAD,—"Pet"—was, yesterday, brought into the Essex County Circuit Court at Newark. County Prosecutor TITWORTH read the indictment, and on the question being put, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The trial was fixed for Monday, the 16th inst.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, Mayor O'NEILL sent in a communication vetoing the Greene-street asphalt pavement, on the ground that the traffic likely to be diverted to that street when paved, demanded a stronger pavement than the one proposed. His Honor also vetoed the resolution exempting St. Paul's Church grave-yard from water tax.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

A general Court-martial is ordered to meet at the Army Building, New-York City, on the 9th inst., to try First Lieut. Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry. The detail for the Court is Major Q. D. Wilkins, Capts. J. F. Ritter, E. W. H. Read, A. M. Randal, G. M. Brayton and A. F. Smith, and Lieut. Robt. M. Hall. Major Thomas F. Barr is Judge-Advocate of the Court.

Second Lieut. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy, relieving Lieut. Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, from that duty.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXCITEMENT.—The town is filled with excitement of all sorts, but that created by the advent of the KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's Hat inspires a decided interest, which is shown by the rush to the store of the popular hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. To buy a becoming and stylish Hat dont't fail to go to KNOX's.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Wyoming	Oct. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Oct. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Spain	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Oct. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	Oct. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	Oct. 7	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Cleopatra	Oct. 4	New-York	Havana.
Missouri	Oct. 5	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming* at 7 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 9½ A. M. ....For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Bristol*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 9½ A. M....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 3—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Stoval and child, Rev. J. C. Edwards, Rev. J. A. Selwyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradshaw, H. T. Rowers, W. M. Lent, B. F. Thomas, Mrs. C. Donovan, J. E. McConnell and secretary, Delaney Kane, Hilton Seville, J. L. Harris, Mrs. L. Waring, Dr. S. M. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. Paturel and child, Mr. Lex, Rev. W. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. H. Schultz and 2 children, C. B. Ives, John Gill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Powell and Miss Powell, J. Mills, V. Neeson, Mrs. H. Morgan, G. R. Meenely, wife and child, A. Marshall, Mr. Holst, Capt. and Mrs. Sweney, child and nurse, Mrs. M. Ward, F. Howe, Leslie Carter, Hon. Mr. Seward and 2 servants, Miss Seward, Miss Velasques, C. Purves, F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Swett, Miss McGloin, F. Sherman, Mr. McDonnell, W. Wells, Mr. Gozzolle and son, C. R. Wittshire, R. B. Blake, Miss M. Tierman, Mrs. Reilley, Mrs. Ward's maid-servant, F. Sundell, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Blain and son, Judge Spear, the Bishop of Lichfield, Rev. J. H. Iles, Mr. and Mrs. George Wigg and child, Mr. Jellinghaus, F. L. Norton, W. Thomas, Miss Curran, A. Findell, Jas. Ashbury, Rev. F. Willett, K. Nagasana, Mrs. C. H. Regua, Mrs. Zabriskie, Jacob Levy, J. M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Valle, W. A. H. Ward, W. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lex, Miss Baker, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbes, J. F. Miller, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Dickersen, Miss Manely, R. P. Gould, James Roy and daughter, Miss Ward, W. S. Gould, T. A. Bangham, Miss Seward, Miss F. Sampson, C. B. Miller, L. Jung, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, Miss Davies, W. C. Tobbler, J. Swann, J. Atwater, David MacIver, Mr. Vere Foster, W. Parsons, Mr. Clements, Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. Forcke, Mr. Paturel's maid-servant, C. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Mulroy and son, Mrs. Williamson. Total, 139.

OCT. 3—*In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.*—Miss Florence Sands, J. May, Mrs. Hamilton, J. Brady, Mr. Bourk, Capt. Taby, A. W. Jackson, J. Newton, Mr. Jackson's housekeeper, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and family, J. Asherust, T. Pilling and son, J. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, J. Higgins, J. E. Burton, Mrs. Burton, Miss Burton, Master P. J. Burton, Miss E. A. Burton and infant, Mr. Perry, Mr. Owen Clarke, M. Streeter, Mr. Vanderpool, M. Jones, J. W. King, M. P. Hogan, S. L. Robinson, R. Hay and wife, Master G. L. Hay, Master J. M. Hay, Master J. P. Hay, R. G. Foster, Esq., J. White, Mr. Stacey, E. Hurd, Dr. J. M. Tracey, H. Cunningham, J. Mendel, L. Hammond, Louis Cowlagreis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Grimes, T. Molatta, Mrs. Berger, two Misses Berger and boy, G. Williams and wife, J. Justice, wife, 2 children and servant, C. Justice, Mr. Christofero, T. Thomas, Col. Burton, son and three Misses Burton, E. Appert, J. F. Nugent, R. Boustead, J. Fraser, Mr. Roberts, J. Keliett, J. T. Jones, Mrs. Redd and 2 children, Miss Hallan, J. Fisher, C. Lyall.

OCT. 3—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—Jane E. Simpson, Margaret Doy, John W. Lorning, James Simpson, Thomas C. De Marciellin, Charlotta Read, Samuel Simpson, James Kearney, Sarah M. Kearney, Miss Helen Cooper, Jessie Solomon, Miss Helen Ferguson, Miss Isabella Ferguson, Mr. Douglas Nisbit, James Dickson and wife, Thomas Rooney, Mrs. Ellen Macintyre and child, Mrs. Barbara Wallney, Mrs. John Huntey, John M. Kinney and wife, Benj. Forson, Mattie M. Sophie and family, Mrs. Ellen Reid.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Miss Bethune, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Hurchback, Mr. Stone, Mrs. H. W. Dane, Miss Dane, W. M. Badger, C. M. Cunningham, Mrs. E. Keep, Mr. Fitzimons and 4 steerage.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—S. Halladay and L. Nogall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:59 | Sun sets......5:38 | Moon rises..9:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:09 | Gov. Island..11:58 | Hell Gate..1:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Whinerav, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Humboldt (Ger.,) Baranden, Stettin, Wendt & Rammelsburg; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; F. W. Brune, Baltimore; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ships Argosy, Tinkham, Mollendo, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Reynard, Arbecom, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; E. C. Scranton, Wheeler, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Annie Troop, (Br.,) Newell, Rotterdam, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Litson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Semptentrio, (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Honfleur, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Yarmouth, (Br.,) Draine, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Kate, (Br.,) Murphy, Londonderry, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Oak Point, Wright, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Vencan, Broad Pill, Eng., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Koret, Crocker, Arceibo, F. Talbot & Co.; Pampero, (Br.,) Nuttal, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Helen Augusta, Wells, Pensacola; J. Baker, Johnson, Boston; Blackstone, Wickson, Providence; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Sept. 24, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Sept. 28, at 5½ P. M., 10 miles E. Sand Key, passed steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans; 29th, 10 A. M., off Hillsborough, was boarded by a boat from the wrecked steamer Mississippi, and landed her chief officer; 29th, 40 miles N. of Cape Florida, passed steam-ship Vicksburg, hence for New-Orleans Oct. 2, 10 miles S. W. of Hatteras, steam-ship South Carolina, do. for Charleston, and steam-ship Mercedita, do. for Fernandina.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Sept. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse, and 139 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Sept. 28, lat. 49 01, lon. 44 03, saw steam-ship Samaria, from Boston for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 44 58, lon. 55 39, steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; Oct. 1, lat. 42 51, lon. 61 04, bark Freeman Dennis, (Br.,) from Sunderland for New-York; 2d, lat. 39 59, lon. 66 50, a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 23, a National Co. steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Sept. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 1, lat. 42 10, lon. 63 08, passed bark Madge Wildfire, (Br.,) from Liverpool, to St. John, N. B.; same time bark Churchill, (Br.,) from Flamborough Head to New-York; same time bark Mary G. Reed, bound W. Oct. 2, at 10¼ A. M., passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Sept. 20, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and 208 passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 26, lat. 51 25, lon. 40 17, passed bark Melbourne, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; Oct. 2, lat. 41 29, lon. 66 05, an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 21, lon. 66 34, steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow; same date, 50 miles E. of Nantucket, steam-ship Tyrian, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Sept. 20, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 751 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.; Sept. 29, lat. 50 35, lon. 27 50, saw a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 28th, lat. 50 17, lon. 38 36, steam-ship Alexandria, hence for Glasgow; Oct. 1, lat. 44 34, lon. 37 51, a steam-ship of the Anchor line bound E.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Belle Vue, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cutten, Barrow, England, 45 ds., with 920 tons steel rails to Chas. Congreve & Son. Sept. 18, spoke schr. Isaac Hatch, (of Gloucester,) on Grand Banks, with 800 quintals fish—all well.

Bark Edith Rose, Fossett, Liverpool Aug. 5, with coal to Yates & Potterfield; Sept. 1, lat. 43 40, lon. 35 10, spoke bark Jessie Boyle, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Cardiff.

Bark Evelyn, (of Gibraltar,) Kolin, Liverpool 56 ds., with 464 tons coal to Briggs & Co.—vessel to Jos. C. Witham.

Brig Globe, Spicer, of and 8 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had light N. and W. winds throughout the passage. Sept. 30, 30 miles off South Shoal light-ship, spoke brig Mohawk, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for City Point, 62 ds. out.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Martin, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with salt to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. Matthew Kenney, Barter, Doboy Island, Ga., 14 ds., with yellow pine to Henry Riemers—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Pharo, Va.

Schr. Alert, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Jones, Old Harbor, Jam., via Hampton Roads, 9 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Naguabo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Chapman, Cape Sable, N. S., with fish to H. H. Rodgers.

Schr. Julia A. Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Flyaway, Mott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Annie, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lake, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobliegh, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Branford.

Schr. Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Humboldt, for Stettin, &c.; Lee, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—Arr. bark Fredonia, from Fayal.

Arr. this P. M. brigs Stromness, Gonaives; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia; Florence, do. Below, bark Howland, from Surinam. Bark Lucy A. Nichols, from St. Helena Sound, S. C., for London, was at Fayal Sept. 11, in distress, leaking, with half cargo discharged for repairs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; schr. Frank & Emily, Rockfort.

Sld. bark Kathleen, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 3.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Cricket and brig Hannibal, Rio; brigs Mississippi, Demerara; D. C. Chapman, Matanzas; schr. Shiloh, Havana; bark Ann, brigs Alert, Harriet, Amelia and Julia Halleck.

Passed out steamers Caspian, Liverpool; Cuba, Havana; ship Helene, Bremen; brig Potomac, Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Arr. steam-ship Tonawanda, Philadelphia; schr. Ann Sines, Cat Island; brig Cydone, Brunswick, in tow of steamer Ajax.

Cld. steam-ships Virgo, New-York; Saragossa, Baltimore; Francis Wright, New-York; steam-tug Tontine, Havana; brig Georgia, Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 3—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Southerner and Pedro A. Grow, Philadelphia, for Boston; Clara, New-York, for do.; White Star, do., for St. John, N. F.; Maggie, (Br.,) do., for Lepreaux, N. B.; Lucy Baker, do., for Gloucester; Allie Oakes, do., for Danvers; Dresden, do., for Shulee, N. S.; Mary A. Rice, Middletown, Conn., for Bangor; H. S. Billings, Port Johnson, for Salem; Veto, Thomaston, for New-York.

Sld. brig Proteus; schrs. M. D. Marston, M. Orralloo and Veto.

7 A. M.—Wind S. S. E.; light, cloudy.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt. Cole, of steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston via Key West, which arr. yesterday, 3d, reports: Sept. 18, on the outward passage to Galveston, noticed the water highly discolored; sounded, and had 8 fathoms water shoaling up to 4¾ fathoms, soundings coarse gravel and shells, then gradually deepening off to 9 and 10 fathoms, muddy bottom. It is not laid down on the charts, and is in the direct tract of vessels running from Tortugas to Galveston Bar. By observation the shoal is in lat. 29 07 N., lon. 94 06 W., and bears magnetic from Boliver Light E. by S. ½ S., 38 miles distance.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Bremen, Capt. Lodewigs, from New-York Sept. 21, for Bremen, touched at Southampton today, and proceeded.

The steam-ship City of London, of the Inman line, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Sept. 23, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The steamer Alexandria, of the Anchor line, from New York Sept. 20, for Glasgow, touched at Moville today and proceeded.

The steam-ship Vandalia, from New-York, arrived at Hamburg Sunday evening.

BREST, Oct. 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lemaire, from New-York Sept. 23, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded for Havre.

THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
ASSETS, OVER $23,500,000.

Receipts in 1870	$6,858,547 00
Paid Claims by Death	1,397,556 00
Since Organization	20,920,818 00
Dividends in 1870	1,610,205 00
Since Organization	11,749,485 00
Ratio of Expenses to Income	9 06

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.

Those wishing Insurance in one of the oldest Life Companies in the country, conducted wholly in the interests of the insured members for more than a quarter of a century, are invited to call upon the undersigned, who will furnish its publications and the information required.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent
Eastern District of New-York,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
ELEGANT IN STYLE.
ECONOMICAL IN PRICE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
ARE SELLING OUT THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF
REAL AND IMITATION
BRONZE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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CALL AND EXAMINE
OUR
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
Near Canal-st.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st.
Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.
Silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, shoulder braces, &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES.

Musical Boxes
MANDOLINE, EXPRESSIVE, QUATUOR, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTANETS. All sizes, all styles, and all prices—from three dollars to three thousand dollars, playing from one tune to over one hundred tunes. Send for circular and prices. Musical Boxes repaired by skillful workmen.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway, N. Y.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

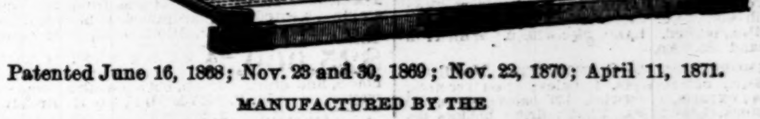
ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS
Have just been opened by
HOWARD & CO.
Gilt Inkstands,
Card Receivers,
Candlesticks,
Jewel Caskets,
Flower Vases,
Toilet Mirrors,
Library Sets,
Card Racks,
Scent Bottles,
Book Slides,
Game Boxes,
Writing Cases,
Shell Fans,
Lace Fans,
Bronze Birds,
Marble Clocks,
In great variety and at attractive prices.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 865 Broadway, New-York,
Five doors above Union-square.

FINE WATCHES.
LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIM
KEEPERS OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVER
STYLE OF CASE, GOLD, ENAMELED AND SE
WITH GEMS. GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKER
CHAINS, SEALS, LOCKETS, &C., TO CORRE
SPOND.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

UNDER-WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
DRAWERS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; book mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

WHAT SHALL WE SLEEP ON?
The attention of every reader who values "Life, Health, and Happiness," is called to the ANSWER to this important question, as found in the wonderful and beautiful
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



Patented June 16, 1868; Nov. 23 and 30, 1869; Nov. 22, 1870; April 11, 1871.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.
SOLE PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.
For Perfect Cleanliness, Perfect Comfort, and Perfect Durability,
The Company claims that this Perfect Spring Bed Without Springs has no rival.
The Mattress consists of 3,000 feet of 18¼ wire, made into perfect coils, and at the same time interlocked by an ingenious process of Double Weaving, by which a fabric half an inch thick is formed, which, when it is stretched on its frame by machinery, forms a bed of remarkable elasticity and strength.
The Wire Mattress is a complete revolution of old ideas as to beds, being a Perfect Sleeping Arrangement in itself, with the addition of a blanket in warm weather. For ordinary use, however, a thin hair mattress is desirable; but this is the only covering necessary, and on this account the bed is the CHEAPEST ARTICLE IN MARKET.
All the vexing repairs usually necessary in almost every other bed are avoided, and they are guaranteed
NEVER TO LOSE THEIR SHAPE OR NEED A REPAIR.
This wire fabric is as Noiseless as India-Rubber Cloth, which is a strong recommendation to all nervous, restless sleepers. It is destined to be THE POPULAR BED of the country.
These beds can be found at nearly all the best Furniture Dealers in the country. When they are not, the Company will send direct, free of freight charges. Address, for Circular and Price-List,
GEO. C. PERKINS, Secretary,
HARTFORD, CONN.
For sale by WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., New-York, and all City Dealers.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO., No. 44 North 10th-st., Philadelphia.
W. B. MOSES, Washington, D. C.
A. S. HERENDEN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
JACOB FETROW, No. 109 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
EMMONS CAMPFIELD, No. 418 Olive-st., St. Louis.
And the trade in all the large towns and cities of the Union.
Also by all first-class Dealers in BOSTON.
Ask for the WONDERFUL WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS, and take no other bed.

BROOKS BROS.,
44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
OFFER FOR SALE A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
FOR
THE COMING SEASON.

Degraaf & Taylor,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALERS,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
Parlor,
Chamber,
and Dining-room
Furniture.
In the City, which they retail at wholesale prices,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A FINE STOCK OF FURNITURE AT OUR BRANCH STORE,
NO. 81 4TH-AV.

FRENCH CHINA
AT HALF PRICE.
DINNER PLATES, $2 DOZEN.
TEA PLATES, $1 50 DOZEN.
TOILET SETS, 11 PIECES, $3 75 SET.
CHINA DINNER SERVICE FOR TWELVE, $17.
GOBLETS, FINE, $1 DOZEN.
GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 50.
DECORATED BAND TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 50.
CHINA SOUP TUREENS, $1 75.
BOHEMIAN GLASS SETS, 3 PIECES, $1 50.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS.
French Arcade,
NO. 843 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
144 & 146 Broadway.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, July 1, $47,932,970.61
Safely Invested in United States Government and New-York State Stocks, and in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate.
Issues, at regular rates, Life, Endowment, Installment, Tontine, and all other approved Policies, on selected lives.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-Prest.
W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.
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STEM-WINDING
WALTHAM WATCHES!
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
NOS. 6, 8, 10 AND 12 READE-ST.
IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
JANES', FOX'S AND WALKER'S
HOT AIR FURNACES.
Parties having worn-out or unsatisfactory heaters of other makers, can have them replaced and a liberal allowance made for the old castings, thus reducing the expense of what is equal to a new furnace, to about one-half the original cost.
BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES—WARRANTED.

"GUANACO"
UMBRELLAS.
TRY ONE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
405 BROADWAY.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal to the Governor.

To His Excellency, John T. Hoffman:

SIR: I always defended you, voted for you, and respected you—even once had a quarrel with our friend JOHN T. SAVAGE, who said you were a man of such profound judgment and great caution, that your energies were lost in a quagmire of doubts. Nor did I get over my resentment until MALCOLM CAMPBELL anatomized the idea, and assured me all SAVAGE meant was that Time and HOFFMAN were too much for any man. Undoubtedly this formula will prove true in regard to HALL, TWEED and SWEENY. Yet I would sooner see you acting alone in the matter.

I have heard your eloquent denunciations of the corrupt expenditures of the General Government after the war. Please now look at home. An unexampled war had then been carried on; all the routine of business was broken up; sacrifices of life and treasure were called for to preserve our national existence, and a mean spirit of economy in regard to either would have been a crime against mankind. But now, in the midst of profound peace, under a charter sanctioned by yourself, corruption and official theft run riot among your political friends in New-York, and—you do nothing! It was not to be expected with military lines half way across this continent, with armies and fleets to be improvised, and amid scenes of conflagration and bloodshed, that official thrift would be developed. But it was expected, when the Democratic Party succeeded to power in this State, that they would not permit the City of New-York to be plundered, and your episodes on economical reform disregarded, by a set of thieves who have well-nigh involved in ruin the party that made you its figure-head. In the storm a man is justified in throwing overboard valuables to save the ship; to do so at any other time would be barratry, punishable with death. You cried Economy in the tempest, but are silent while the ship is being pillaged in a calm. I confess I can see no consistency in this.

You have now a greater occasion for denunciation than you had then. As Chief Executive it is your duty to see the law enforced. Without that power your office would be a sinecure. The Revised Statutes permit you to call extraordinary terms of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and leave a fund at your disposal for the apprehension of criminals. You can remove the District-Attorney, if he neglects his duty, or direct the Attorney-General to assist him. If you, as the Governor, would repudiate the Ring for five minutes, it would consign its leaders to political perdition and place yourself pre-eminent among politicians. To them it would be the doom of Fate, to you political immortality. Why, then, are you silent? Do you fear you might get drunk on the fumes of popular applause that would follow such an act, and thereby incur the malignity of PETER B. SWEENY for your imprudence? Do you doubt the City has been defrauded of millions? The action of the Supreme Court in exercising its equitable powers by injunction must remove all skepticism. There is no use to quote figures to prove facts universally conceded.

Injunctions, as you know, are very sparingly used. Indeed, they are never issued if another mode exists by which an adequate legal remedy can be obtained. Take the case of a partnership as an illustration. Unless a partner is guilty of such gross fraud that it becomes necessary to dissolve the firm, a Court will refuse to grant one. What then must be the danger to a whole community, when equity is compelled to step in and restrain the highest officials of this Metropolis in exercising functions where the law gives them discretionary power? Nothing, my dear Sir, but the fact that their conduct has been so fraudulent, their rapacity so outrageous, their intentions so criminal and apparent, that equity, as a last resort, is driven to a remedy which it never uses, unless irreparable injury is threatened. I am still more astonished at the presumption of these men, who, knowing they are in the power of the law, are still preparing for another canvass. Would they dare do this unless they calculated on your inertness? When the law slumbers we may expect repeaters at the polls, false election returns, and every species of fraud known to the Ring. When these things can exist, we may bid adieu to democratic institutions, unless we seek to protect ourselves by revolution. I would sooner be in the power of a King than of besotted ruffians at the Five Points. To me the worst specimen of a human being is the demagogue, who, under the cloak of principle, is betraying liberty for private gain; and when to that you add ignorance and effrontery, treachery and sordidness, we have the elements of a New-York Ring politician, fit to ripen under the influence of Tammany into a disciple to TWEED and SWEENY.

The Ring never supported you from choice. It was necessary to choose you as a candidate for Governor, because you were known to have talents, and believed to have integrity. If you were deceived into signing the bill which the Erie Railroad directors got up to perpetuate their power, you did so through influence. Firm men could resist, and you did not contemplate the consequence. Your character and antecedents are in opposition to the character and antecedents of such men as HALL, TWEED and SWEENY. You have never been a professional lobbyist, or a deserter from your party for the sake of gain, like the first; a corruptor of legislators and a public robber, like the second; nor an intriguer, like the last, whose whole reputation consists in successfully using corrupt means to attain dishonorable ends. You can rise in the political world singly, and on your merits, if you show to the world a little courage—they can only keep in lucrative positions by conspiracy and fraud. You can do without them, but they, like poisonous fungi, can flourish only when protected in the shadow of some purer reputation.

That my friend RICHARD O'GORMAN, P., P. S. St. P., C. C. C., E. & LL. D., who, judging from the affixes to his name is a man of letters, and who was a long time since an ex-patriot, should say nothing, is not to be wondered at, although the City is his client, considering from whom he gets his appointment. But that you, the rising Governor of the first State in the Union, should see its chief City plundered by a vulgar set of local politicians, and not exercise any of your Executive functions to bring them to justice, is what I cannot understand.

People look at consistency, and when they remember your denunciations of Mr. LINCOLN's Government for its extravagance, and contrast it with your silence in regard to the Municipal corruption of New-York, they will doubt your honesty. The facts that local politicians of your own party are implicated, is a greater reason for you to come out openly against them. TIMOLEON slew his brother, BRUTUS his sons for conspiring against their country, and left names behind them as imperishable as time. I do not ask you to go as far as they did, and take the life of TWEED or SWEENY, but there is no reason you should not try and bring them to justice, and drive them from our party. Yours,

JOHN O'DONNELL.

A Store-Keeper's Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that you have exposed the Tammany frauds—and they have robbed the funds of the City to such an extent that the Ward politicians have no means to carry the next election—they have set into operation another of their favorite swindles, by threatening all the store-keepers that, if their window-shutters, which are deposited under a box in the sidewalk, near the curb-stone, which molest nobody, and interfere with nobody, are not removed or a permit to keep the same secured, a fine will be imposed. Now, Mr. Editor, this is an outrage, and the citizens of the City should rebuke the same.

THIRD-AVENUE—MANY STORE-KEEPERS.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 29, 1871.

Cross-Town Car-Routes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article yesterday on the need of cross-town lines of stages was both timely and pertinent. Allow me to suggest that something like the omnibus system which prevails in London would supply the want much more readily and cheaply than our present plan of giving exclusive right of way to one individual or company.

The London plan gives a license to every single omnibus, the owner of which can run it through any part of the city he chooses, thus causing the streets to be traversed in every direction as it may appear profitable, producing also a healthy and spirited competition in fares and accomodation. It may, perhaps, be proper to give a monopoly to the proprietors of a horse-railroad, as they have to build a permanent way, and the line could scarcely be operated by rival interests; but there seems to me no reason why an omnibus line should be allowed to hold an exclusive privilege.

I am quite satisfied the public would gain by such an arrangement; and it would afford an opportunity for small proprietors to compete, where now large and wealthy corporations only can enter the field. Moreover, it would deprive the Ring of one of their sources of plunder, the arrangement of which is probably one of the chief reasons why our stage lines are not established. We all know that any privilege which has money in it has to be paid for handsomely.

W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

The True Mission of German-Americans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication of mine, last April, I suggested, through your valuable paper, one of the ways how to consolidate the German-American vote in this City for municipal reform against Tammany rule. This suggestion has borne fruit, as is evidenced in the clear and concise address of the German-American Republicans of New-York to their Democratic fellow-citizens and countrymen. That the German Republicans are in full earnest there is no question, and that the German Democrats may adopt our views on municipal Government in good faith is our earnest wish and hope.

The *Staats Zeitung*, forced by public clamor to its present course of opposition to the scoundrels of the City Hall, yet expresses the vain hope that the evils in our municipal administration can be remedied within the Democratic Party. That this hope is idle, no impartial observer need be told; that its persistent declaration can do no good and only aims at defeat of the righteous movement of the citizens and Anti-Tammany combinations, is surmised, and the writer makes bold to attack the *Staats Zeitung* on its own chosen ground, asserting that it is not candid in its everlasting declaration of hoping for and urging municipal reform from within the ranks of present Democratic Party organizations. No Republican journal has as yet taken the corresponding position, that the Republican Party claims for itself the exclusive possession of all the requisites for effecting a reformation in our City affairs; on the contrary, every one of our Republican papers has urged the coalition of all citizens, of whatever party, against the Ring and the corrupt municipal robbers, and taken exactly the same ground that is held by the German Republican Central Committee in their address to the German Democrats.

The *Staats Zeitung* has done some service lately in helping to bring the frauds of the "Tammanycrats" to the notice of the German-Americans of this City, but the writer (together with many thousand others of his fellow-citizens) does not go into ecstacies over any of its professions for effective reformation—its attempt to apply purely "*Democratic*" *remedies*, such as might be *prescribed by the physicians of Democratic Party organizations*, looks too much like effort to save and *keep intact a party machine*, which, under present circumstances, dares not be considered as paramount to the interests that the public have at stake. Moreover, let me state that the German-Americans do not urge their national prejudices nor preferences in the selection of candidates to be voted for at the ensuing election. The desire for a cleaning out of this Tammany sink of corruption in this City is so strong among the German-American citizens, that they will in this respect not be controlled by party discipline, national prejudices, preferences, or mercenary appeals from any source. After the downfall of Tammany is fully consummated, and after its burial *along with its German Tammany allies*, there will be a healthier atmosphere for political discussions as far as they can concern municipal affairs, and then there will be no dissensions nor fruitless divisions among the German-American part of the Corporation, and such matters will take a more legitimate course. If I may be permitted to state it, I predict that any man, who will, at the present time, be daring enough to accept a nomination from Tammany Hall for any office in the City, will certainly be looked upon by us German-Americans as a willing tool selected by that pseudo-Democratic oligarchy for their own present and future purposes. That this prediction is founded on facts, and not merely a theory, is evinced by the reported refusal of a German Democrat, who was offered a nomination for a leading office for this very purpose. Let those who heed public opinion, listen to what is in the air and in everybody's thoughts, and let the *Staats Zeitung* cease from prescribing "the hair of the dog to cure the bite."

J. C. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 18, 1871.

What Is Done With the Fines?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The wonderful success of your fearless and public-spirited journal in unearthing and exposing the villainous robberies to which the taxpayers of this City have been so long subjected by these Tammany rats, leads me, through the same medium, to call the attention of the Committee of Seventy to another mode of "raising the wind" long practiced by these vermin, to the great annoyance of the business men of this City.

I allude to the fines imposed upon merchants, shop-keepers and manufacturers under pretense of their havidg violated a City ordinance which prohibits the obstructing of sidewalks and public thoroughfares. While upholding the necessity of such an ordinance, properly construed and enforced, yet I will venture the assertion that as construed and enforced by the Tammany officials, it is simply impossible to receive and deliver packages of goods and escape being black-mailed under cover of this ordinance.

It is a significant coincidence that these fines are usually imposed just previous to an election, and it is the popular belief among the thousands thus mulcted that not a dollar of the money so collected ever goes into the public Treasury, but is used as an election fund in the interest of the Tammany candidates.

The amount of the fines is usually placed at $50. Some avoid annoyance by going to the Mayor's office and taking out a permit, for which they pay $10. This exempts them for a year. Those who neglect this precaution, on being served with a notice that they are fined, are advised that they can get a clearance by going to the Corporation Attorney's office and paying $12 50. Now and then some verdant new-comer, conscious of his innocence and relying on his ability to prove it, rashly undertakes to contest payment, but the Tammany complainant and the Tammany Magistrate are too many for him. He has to pay not only the full amount of the fine, but heavy additional costs as a penalty for his presumption.

Probably there is no kind of extortion practiced by the "Ring" more directly annoying to business men than this, and, as a class, they would be glad to have it ventilated. They are all very curious to know how much is collected in this way, and still more curious to know where it goes to.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

A "Democrat" Interviews Beauregard.

A Democratic paper published in Kansas City, Mo., sent a reporter to interview Gen. BEAUREGARD, while he was visiting that city, last week. The results are given in a long article, and the Democrats of Kansas City must be *very* bitterly partisan if they can read with pleasure such stuff as it contains. "The presence of Gen. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD in Kansas City, yesterday," the interviewer says, "was *the* event of the day, and sent a thrill of pleasure and surprise into the hearts of all who remembered this noted soldier's career during the late war between the States. Our reporter found Gen. BEAUREGARD at the residence of Mr. JOHN M. AYER, on Sixth-street, where, surrounded by a few of his personal friends, he was chatting pleasantly upon general topics, Kansas City in particular. For a moment our reporter could not help contrasting the unostentatious appearance of this, the hero of Manassas, Shiloh and Sumter, with the noisy political pageant then in progress not thirty miles away, where the 'Great I am,' U. S. GRANT, was receiving a sickening deluge of municipal flattery, cheap buncombe, and shoddy." Of course to a "Democrat" approaching him in such a frame of mind as this extract indicates, BEAUREGARD could talk unreservedly, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find him bitterly denouncing WARMOTH, DUNN and "his colored cohorts," the carpet-baggers and the Radicals, and winding up by asking what "the Southern people" can do, disfranchised, outlawed, suppressed and governed by their former servants and a gang of political adventurers backed by the army and navy? All they can do, he said, is to be patient and wait for a change and deliverance. And then, speaking of the Democratic nomination, this Democratic hero condescended to say: "For my own part I prefer Gen. HANCOCK, as being a patriot, a scholar and a statesman, while the name of GRATZ BROWN is hailed by the people of the South as the most available. I think GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, upon the new departure platform, would sweep the South in '72. We are prepared to support heartily and unitedly whoever the Northern Democracy may nominate. We care not who it may be, we shall work for the election of the ticket. Let us once effect a change—anything is better than the present unhappy condition of the South. The Southern people know that the battle will have to be fought and won by the Northern Democracy, if won at all. They, therefore, will give every aid and acquiesce in whatever may be deemed the best to insure a Democratic victory in 1872."

We make one other extract from this important interview. BEAUREGARD, as we are told, saying "with a smile." "Gen. LONGSTREET is not seen much in New-Orleans, though he makes it his home. Since GRANT gave him the Collectorship of New-Orleans he is seldom seen. He seems to have passed almost entirely from the minds of his former friends. We know little or nothing about him now in the South. The other Southern Generals meet frequently. Gen. BRAGG is superintending the harbor improvements at Mobile, Gen. HOOD is in the insurance business in New-Orleans, other prominent Southern leaders are engaged in various pursuits in New-Orleans."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Its Action and Nominations—Comments of the Republican Press of the State.

There were published in Saturday's TIMES liberal and impartial quotations from editorials relating to the results of the Republican State Convention, from all the Republican papers of New-York State, outside of this City and Brooklyn, which had been received up to the hour of going to press. No distinction was made between what are called Conkling papers and Fenton papers. The same course has been pursued in the further extracts, from other papers, presented below; and they show, as will be seen, that whatever is thought of the action of the Convention on the question of our City affairs, there is but one opinion as to the duty of all the members of the party as relates to the ticket nominated, and that is that it should be heartily and unitedly supported and triumphantly elected:

Ogdensburg Journal.

It is proper for us to say that all the delegates from the Seventeenth Congressional District upon comparing notes previous to the meeting of the Convention, found they were at Syracuse for the sake of harmony, and not as the friends of FENTON or CONKLING, and by a unanimous vote of the delegation determined should the contingency arise to vote for the personal preference of neither. The contingency partly arose in the presentation of the name of G. HILTON SCRIBNER for temporary Chairman, and the offering of the resolution to declare the Murphy delegation regular, and thirteen of our delegates voted steadily together on all subjects. In withdrawing from the Convention the delegates intended to express the most emphatic dissent to the claim that the State Committee may go unbidden to interfere with an organization of the party in any county, and they will adhere to that position though the party State Conventions should assert the opposite as emphatically. They make no objection to the ticket nominated, because they go for principles, not men, and oppose men only when they become obnoxious to principle. The candidates put in nomination are all good men. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, of Westchester, is not identified with any faction. He is tried, faithful, and competent, as are his associates on the ticket. They will all receive the earnest support of the Republicans of St. Lawrence, who will now, as ever, lead the column in giving the highest majority for the State ticket.

Troy Times.

The State Convention decided, by an emphatic majority, that the reorganization in New-York is an act that ought to have been done; and that it is well done and shall stand. Is that sufficient reason for quarreling and disruption? Is there a Republican paper in the City which has not repeatedly declared that reorganization should be made? Is it not demonstrated that the integrity of the organization in the Metropolis required such a course? Have not all the steps which have been taken open, fair to all, and in the interests of honesty, efficiency in work and independence? It was open in the outset to any who chose to come in. It is open now to all who feel the inclination to join it. If a choice must be made between the two, which is to be preferred, the old Committee or the new? The question of authority is denied to the Convention by the old Committee. Yet they were willing to accept the proposal to refer the matter to the next one for decision. In this they admitted the power. Then why not exercise it at once and not wait till next year? The Convention resolved to do so; and voted to settle that disturbing question now. And that is all it did vote to do; that is all the cause which exists for ill-feeling; that is the whole source of the disorder and the rupture. To the sober sense of every Republican this question now is submitted. Is this adequate reason for serious and perhaps fatal dissensions in our party at this juncture? Is not the ticket a good one? Is not the platform a sound one? Is not the crisis one which demands unity and peace? It is not an ordinary occasion in our political affairs. The duty is one of extraordinary character. The opportunity is one of rare excellence. Shall it be said that our party, which has met so nobly and so effectively other great crises, fail because a new Committee takes the place of a condemned one in the City? We refuse now to take cognizance of other controversies, which have not been passed upon in the Convention. We know they are in the party, and are to be deprecated. But they are not directly in issue at present. Let us all stick to the issue that is decided, and forestall no future contests.

Buffalo Express.

If a proper spirit of peace-making had actuated the leaders who commanded a small majority in the Convention, they would have admitted both these contesting delegations, upon equal terms, without deciding the question of regularity between them, and then adopted measures to effect a reorganization in the City under competent and recognized authority. By insisting upon the recognition of the regularity of the doubtfully-formed Murphy organization, which was the essential point of the controversy, they placed the so-called Greeley delegation in a position where it was not expected that they would accept the seats offered them in the Convention. After the withdrawal of the Greeley delegation from New-York, and of some delegates from other parts of the State most warmly in sympathy with them, the Convention proceeded with remarkable unanimity to nominate a ticket, adopt a platform, and select a new State Committee. The ticket is one worthy the support of the Republicans of the Empire State, the platform is a truthful exposition of the principles of Republicanism, and the Committee, with a few exceptions, are acceptable representatives of the party. It is to be regretted that the Convention was not able to conclude its labors, and escape this misfortune; but the best must be made of the situation, and it is to be hoped that Republicans will not be deterred thereby from rallying to the support of the ticket and defeating the common enemy.

Oswego Press.

The recognition of the untainted organization, and this alone, it is most positively asserted by men who should know the current of political feeling in New-York, will give us more strength than the retention and recognition of the two Republican organizations would have done. And for this reason: While a multitude of honest men are ready to leave the Tammany Party, they are not ready to join another Tammany Party. Only the positive action of the State Convention could have inspired the public confidence which will give us these votes. The bolt may, therefore, be a source of strength rather than weakness. It is wholly confined to New-York and Brooklyn. The State is absolutely untouched by the defection. It is no new thing for us to go into a canvass with distraction prevailing among the Republicans of New-York and Brooklyn. We may trust that this will be the last year of it, and next year the first one when we have been without it. We do not look to New-York for our strength. We look only to our friends there to use the leverage which Tammany exposure and demoralization give them, to keep down the fraudulent vote, and if that is done, the State, compact and enthusiastic, will carry through the exceptionally excellent ticket which we have nominated by a majority that will recall the days of '56 and '60.

Newburgh Journal.

The ticket which we place at the head of our columns today, is composed of men of undoubted integrity and capacity, and who, in their respective persons, add to these essential qualifications in all candidates, that of being Republicans who have never faltered in their devotion to the principles of the party, who are above being made the instruments of faction, and who, if elected, will use their high places for the welfare of all those interests which are in keeping of the dominant party.

Rochester Express.

The cause in which the Republican Party is enlisted at this time is second only in importance to the great conflict which it triumphantly, and at immense cost, waged against embattled Democracy fighting to overthrow the Republic. It is to save the State from pillage, to check the carnival of robbery, and drive from the temple those who make open merchandise of legislative trusts and openly rob the treasury, with the thinnest of disguise. This is not the time for falling out about leadership. Let him lead who is the bravest, least selfish and time-serving, and all do their best for the good of the State.

Middletown Press.

We regret that, in the interest of peace and harmony, the wise compromise offered by Hon. HAMILTON WARD, of Allegany, as a substitute for the report of the majority of the Committee on Contested Seats, was not accepted by the majority and adopted by the Convention. The vote of the Convention was so nearly evenly divided that it really settles nothing, and we were sorry to see Senator CONKLING go upon the floor of the Convention, and by his presence and eloquence throwing his influence against it. Notwithstanding the disturbance caused by this distracting question of reorganization in New-York City, in which both factions are perhaps in part right, and in very many things inexcusably wrong, the Convention has placed in nomination an unexceptionable ticket, which receives the unqualified approbation and warm support of all the warring elements in New-York City, as well as the party at large throughout the State. We believe that all factions will unite in working for its success, and that each will outdo the other in trying to accomplish this result. Our Democratic friends need make no calculations based upon these little dissensions in our ranks.

Oswego Advertiser.

The action and the nominations of the Republican State Convention are before the Republican masses of the State, and we have no apprehension as to the verdict. That the proceedings of the Convention will be most heartily approved by the party, and its nominees sustained and triumphantly elected at the polls in November, scarcely admits of a doubt. The one question upon which the sentiment of the Convention was divided was met fairly, and although in discussions considerable feeling was unavoidable, it was decided promptly, and in such a manner as we believe will secure the harmony and efficient action of the party.

Schenectady Union.

There were several things in the action of the different factions in the Convention that will occasion general regret, and we have no doubt the public will lay the blame where it justly belongs, but we have now chiefly to do with the ticket, which is a good and strong one. All other questions should be dropped now and a united and determined effort made to rescue the State from the control of Tammany and its influences. The resolutions express the sentiment of Republicans everywhere and of all who war against Tammany corruptions. Let all factions unite in a strong pull for victory, for the election of the excellent ticket in nomination, and when the time comes let other matters be settled in a manner to give justice to all. But now for the common enemy. The delegates from this county voted as a unit with the Conkling faction upon all questions as between that faction and the Greeley faction.

AN EX-EMPRESS.

A Lady's Interview With the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Cassell's Magazine for October contains an article written by a lady who visited and conversed with the Ex-Empress EUGENIE at Chislehurst. The writer says:

"She began in English (which she speaks readily and with a good accent, only now and then wanting a word, which she asks you with her eyes to supply) by regretting that the Emperor was too ill to see me. 'Not seriously ill; far from it,' she said, 'thank God, but suffering greatly from rheumatic pains, in consequence of a chill when he first arrived at Chislehurst. The weather had been warm and fine, and he had been tempted out, too much wrapped up, (for it was so cold at Wilhelmshoehe,) and he had incautiously taken off his paletôt, and so caught cold, which had produced an attack of rheumatism.'

Then she expressed much interest about the place I came from. It was associated with her early life. 'Ah! how happy I was then—it seems like a dream—so happy,' and her glorious eyes glistened. 'How well do I remember the house where I was at school, the broad terrace, the distant hills, and my companions, my dear friends—they have not forgotten me.'

'Yes,' said I, 'young Miss B——.'

'Young! ah, no!' and she laughed. 'She is not young; she is my age, and that is not young.'

It is not allowed to contradict sovereigns, but as she said this she was a living contradiction of her own statement. She looks wonderfully youthful, and her present thinness is very becoming in this respect.

'When I first came to England,' she continued, 'I desired to go there.'

'Ah, Madame, why did you not come? We would have received you with enthusiasm.'

She bowed. 'Yes, I wished it; it was my first thought; but it could not be.'

'But, Madame, will you not come among us, and see your old haunts?'

'Some time, perhaps, but not now. I cannot; the Emperor is ill. I cannot leave him, and I go nowhere. I think of nothing, day and night, but of poor France. Ah, what horrors will be passed through ere France can be at peace! Those dreadful scenes are always before me; the end is not yet.'

Her eyes filled with tears, and rested on her shabby black dress—and this was the late queen of fashion—and her look seemed to say, 'See how I mourn!' And it was true. There is often a whole world of pathos in little trifles that involuntarily bear witness to the individual mind.

'Madame,' said I, 'there is but one consolation—the worse things go in France, the more the Emperor is sure to be recalled. It is the Emperor alone who can govern France. They are like bad children, and require the master hand of wholesome restraint and discipline.'

'I do not wish to return—I suffered too much; but I trust that events will justify the Emperor. Surely the world must come to see what kind of people he had to govern. The Emperor knew that these people were in Paris—for twenty years he knew it, and he did not shoot them. He was too merciful.'

'Madame,' said I, 'it is as though the Fenians rule in London. The "Reds" are the same all over the world.'

'The Emperor is blamed for everything,' said she; 'yet how rich and prosperous France has been for so many years! The wages of the laborers and *ouvriers* were high, and work was plentiful. To Paris came all the world, and money was spent. Now the taxes have not been paid for three whole months. The taxes not paid, and no money at the Bourse! The Emperor is blamed, too, for the war. He was against it. Such blame is most unjust. But'—and she drew herself up—'we do not desire justification. Time will do that. Let events speak. By and by Europe shall judge the Emperor fairly.'

I expressed a hope that the trials she had undergone in Paris had not injured her health.

'No,' she replied. Then she continued—'I was forsaken by all the Ministers. TROCHU, whom the Emperor had appointed, left me. They all left me and betrayed me. What could I do? I was alone. Ah,' she added, with an inspired look, 'it was my passion!'

She turned her tearful eyes to heaven. 'Her passion!' Could anything be more touching? Woman as I was I could have died for her!

'I was alone,' she repeated, as though in justification; 'utterly abandoned. What could I do but fly? I was not afraid. I could look death in the face; but all had left me.'

'Were the details of your Majesty's flight which appeared in the newspapers accurate?'

'Yes,' said she, 'tolerably so. For thirty days I was guarded by these men of Belleville. Oh, it was horrible! They took possession of the Tuileries. My only happiness was, that I suffered alone. The Emperor away and my boy safe. No! I could not have borne it had my boy been in danger.'

Again the inspired look came into the beautiful Spanish eyes.

'By what door did these wretches enter the Tuileries, Madame?'

'Everywhere—by all the doors and the windows too. They came down from the Place de la Concorde. I saw them coming through the trees. They then broke over the fences into the reserved garden, and at last smashed the lower windows and broke open the doors. They came, too, on the other side, from the Place du Carrousel; black masses of men, closer and closer; they, too, broke in everywhere. No one opposed them; the guards were gone. There were horrible cries and screams and oaths. From these thief-dogs I expected death; I saw it in their faces, these Belleville men; they wanted my blood. I was so weary I did not care; to live or to die was the same to me. For the last three days there was a change; more savage men came about me. I never left my room; I lay down a little on my bed for rest, but I did not undress; I would not be murdered in my bed in my night-dress.'

She made a little motion with her hand as she said this that I cannot describe. It told of the delicacy of the woman, and the lofty decorum of the sovereign, that carefully gathers her robes around her ere she dies.

'Madame,' said I, 'had you fallen by the hands of those wretches, you would have lived forever in history and in poetry. Every art would have been evoked to celebrate your memory. You would have united the beauty and fascination of MARY Queen of Scots to the virtuous fortitude of MARIE ANTOINETTE. It would have been a glorious immortality!'

'Yes,' she said, melting into the sweetest, merriest smile; 'yes, that is all very well; but I would like to enjoy yet a little in my life.'

'God grant you may, madame!' replied I.

The Empress then glanced at a clock.

'You have come far to see me; you must return. Your train will soon be due; you must not lose it.' How I wished that time had ceased to be—how I longed to go on listening to that musical voice and looking into those protean eyes! She rose. She was again the Empress—and stood there grandly calm, to receive my salutations. It was a rapid change from the fascinating woman to the lofty sovereign. She did not even offer me her hand; she only bowed her head, and I retreated backward in the hall, where the lady-in-waiting received and conducted me to the door."

The Tax-Payers' Convention in Texas.

The following curious special telegram from Austin, Texas, dated Sept. 26, was published in the Galveston *News*, and should be taken with caution:

"I am told that Gov. DAVIS telegraphed yesterday to President GRANT that the Tax-Payers' Convention, then being held here, was composed principally of Democrats who forced the State out of the Union and brought upon us the civil war, and that he feared they had lost little of their bitterness against the Union. Under these circumstances he wished the President's advice as to the course to pursue. The answer came for DAVIS to recognize the members of the Convention, as being the representatives of the commercial and agricultural interests of the State, and the people of this State, and to treat them with courtesy and consideration. Should they, however, commit any act that would bring about disturbance, or adopt measures antagonistic to the laws of the State, then he should disperse the Convention and declare martial law. I am informed that DAVIS told Senator BELL, on Sunday evening last, that if the Convention passed any resolutions advising resistance to law, he would disperse it. I think he has concluded that the members of that Convention for the most part represented the intelligence and wealth of the State, and that those old gray beards were not the kind of men to be either frightened or cajoled from the work they had in hand."

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces five three-year courses for the degree of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age, and must, unless graduates of colleges, pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry and plane, analytical and spherical trigonometry, physics, and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Persons not candidates for a degree may, by special arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Pecuniary aid extended to those not able to meet the expenses of the school.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MRS. LEVERETT
Will reopen her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 32 WEST 18TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.: limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest, and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to L. ELTZ, Secretary.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D., 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS M'INTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL meet at her residence, No. 36 East 21st-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 11½ A. M.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,287 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 333 4TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.
18TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy. No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school. Boys received at any time.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MUSICAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AT STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG.
In this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and to acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof for the qualification of the establishment we beg to mention that the famous pianist, Miss MEHLIG, received her entire accomplishments at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instruction departments: For female scholars, $46, (gold;) for males, $54 (gold) per annum. The reception examination for the Winter season (commencing Oct. 16) opens on the 11th October.
Reference—ERNST REINKING, No. 119 4th-av., New-York.
STUTTGART IN AUGUST, 1871.
The administration
of the Conservatory.
Prof. Dr. FAISST. Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen year's connection:
John Auchincloss, Henry Day, Henry Nicoll,
Jas. B. Adriance, Thomas Goadby, Julius M. Noyes,
John Adriance, Wm. A. Hadden, James W. Pryor,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, James C. Holden, Chas. M. Randall,
John Benjamin, William Jackson, Samuel Sloan,
John S. Boyd, Thos. F. Jeremiah, Jas. Somerville,
John Brooks, Edw. Kirkland, Homer H. Stuart,
Wm. E. Bunker, Jos. W. Lester, Jas. Symington,
Josiah H. Burton, Lecr'd Lockwood, George P. Trigg,
Nathl. W. Chater, John L. Melcher, Judge Van Vorst,
Robert Colby, James Moir, Albert Weber,
Benj. Curtis, Wm. Morrison, Ralph Wells.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school,
Opens Sept 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 707 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE, A. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.
A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early applications solicited.
J. WALZ, Ph. D.

MRS. EDWARD H. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for College. Rooms and address No. 129 East 24th-st., (opposite Charlier's French Institute.) Class began Sept. 18. REFERENCES—President Eliot, Prof. Gurney, Prof. Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., New-York. Instruction by the best masters in modern languages and drawing.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MRS. WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

A PROFESSOR IN A WELL-KNOWN EDucational institution desires to secure room and board in return for instruction in German, English, French, Latin or Greek. Address PROFESSOR, care of Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; fifteen years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopened Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thompson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's Bookstore.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful, C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,287 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., is now open.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 38TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENgagement as visiting governess; her acquirements are English, French, music and drawing; references from her former pupils in the City. Address M. A., Box No. 185 New-York *Times* Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, a competent housekeeper, and accustomed to children, desires a position in a family or school. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, and particularly successful in instructing and interesting children, desires a few engagements by the hour. Address T. H. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the Kinder-garten system, including object teaching, wishes an engagement for two hours of the morning. Address KINDER-GARTEN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as visiting governess to young children, whom she will instruct in English, French and music; terms 50 cents an hour. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO TEACH A young lady at Tarrytown Latin, French and English, and to room with her pupil. Address D., Box No. 4,276 Post-office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIenced as a teacher, has a few hours vacant; private pupils received; best references given. Address C. T., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WILL prepare pupils for College; best City references. Address H. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons for $10 per month, at his own or pupil's residence. Address L. C., No. 35 Clinton-place.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY,
No. 12 Union-square, 4th-av.
Instructions—Piano, violin, organ, singing, harmony. Terms $10, $15, $25.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR CHICKERing's grand piano. Inquire at No. 309 West 14th-st., or of J. R. LA TOURRETTE, No. 380 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MELA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS R. CRANE and LORIN P. CRANE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,565.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of September, 1871.—To the creditors of bankrupts and all other parties interested: Notice is hereby given that the petition of William K. Clare, assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, for leave to compromise and settle the respective claims of John White, Jr., and Louis Windmuller and Roelker, upon certain moneys claimed to have been attached in the hands of Haley, Morse & Boyden, Boyce Brothers, and F. M. Holmes, in Boston, Mass., has been filed in this Court, and that an order has been made by this Court, referring the same to Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to hear and examine the same, and report to this Court, and appointing the 16th day of October, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said Register, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the hearing of the said petition, and requiring all creditors and other persons interested then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court authorizing the compromising and settling of the said claims as in said petition prayed for.
(Signed,) WILLIAM K. CLARE,
Assignee of said Bankrupts,
No. 248 Canal-st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RALZIE J. FULLER, RICHARD B. TREAT and ALLYN COX, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ralzie J. Fuller, Richard B. Treat and Allyn Cox, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1871.
s27-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. BLELOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Blelock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1871.
s27-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMANN BOLTE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of September, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Hermann Bolte, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 306 Broadway,
o4-1aw3wW* New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS H. ROSEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis H. Rosey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1871.
ANTHONY OECHS, Assignee,
s27-1aw3wW* No. 73 New-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS NOLAN, plaintiff, against JOHN STEBBINS, MARGARET STEBBINS, JOSEPHINE STEBBINS, JOHN INGRAM, RICHARD JOHNSON and WILLIAM A. BAILEY, defendants.—Summons—for Relief. (com. not ser.)—To the Above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1871.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au23-1aw7wW

IMMENSE TREE SLAUGHTER.—Beautiful trees literally given away. There never has been such a sacrifice as that made yesterday at the great sale of the stock contained in the nursery grounds of D. Higgins & Sons, Flushing, Long Island. Fine shade trees, suitable for streets, were sold from five cents and upwards. The sale will be continued today, at 11 o'clock, and each following day until the entire stock is disposed of. Attend the great tree slaughter today. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 sharp. Get out at Whitestone, and walk to the grounds.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a **COMPLETED** Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. **PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.** Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax. Coupons payable February and Aug. 1.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class **COMPLETED** road, with **NO PARALLEL** or **COMPETING LINE,** and **RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST.** Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

New-York State RAILROAD BONDS.

A FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Seven Per Cent. per Annum—Payable Semi-Annually.

This Road is now in a condition to show its great value and its very prosperous future, covering, as it does, 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation of the Hudson, and opening the fine counties of Ulster, Green and Delaware to railroad facilities heretofore mostly deprived of them. Fifty miles of this road is now built, and in a most thorough and substantial manner, and EARNING ALREADY 10 PER CENT. ON THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF THE $2,000,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OVER RUNNING EXPENSES. The balance of the road, with its several sidings, viz.: To Hunters, twelve miles; to Woodstock, six miles; to Willow, one mile, and changing terminus from Rondout to Kingston Point, is under contract with able and responsible contractors, to be finished by July 1, 1872. It will be one of the best-built roads in the country, and the issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. The Bonds are secured by Trust Deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, covering every description of property the Rondout and Oswego Company now own, or may acquire hereafter. The price is now 90 currency and accrued interest, with the privilege of advancing the price hereafter.

FOR SALE BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND,
Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 239 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1871.

MR. GEO. M. COIT HAS BEEN ELECTED Vice-President of this Company.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE on improved City property. No brokers need apply. B. C. THAYER, No. 33 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full **PROTECTION** against **LOSS** by **FIRE, THEFT,** or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st.. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for new stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and one share for every fraction of five shares greater than one-half, as registered in their name Oct. 20, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions will be received, and the first installment of fifty per centum will be payable between the 1st day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second installment of fifty per centum will be payable on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock subscribed for will cease.

If stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription. Interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, will be allowed on all paid installments, at which time certificate of stock will be issued. This interest will be paid with the February dividend.

Stockholders registered in New-York will subscribe and pay at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York; all others at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.

No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will close Oct. 20, and reopen Nov 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,096 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30, inst., to Oct. 12, next, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 16. Polls open at 3 o'clock, and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOB-PRINTING OFFICE, IN COMplete running order, for sale. Apply at No. 447 Broome-st., between 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
T. B. HARRISON & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
MAX ZEEN, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
Open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
Deposits must be made on or before the 10th of October in order to draw interest from Oct. 1.
Six per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received on deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.
Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct 1.
ASSETS, $9,874,536 40.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,570,167 05. Surplus, $201,822 96.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government Tax, has been declared payable on the 23d day of October next to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 9th October, and be opened on the morning of the 25th October.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON,
CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company of North Carolina due July 1, 1871, will be paid in New-York exchange, at par, upon presentation at the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., on and after Sept. 30, 1871.
M. CRONLY,
President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid *in gold* on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.
AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the above Company, due Oct. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON would like to do the sewing of a few families at her home; is a good dress-maker; is an excellent hand at children's clothing; family sewing done on the most reasonable terms; will not go out by the day. Apply at No. 346 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABEE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and to do light chamber-work, or as nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant widow woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady, or to attend growing children. Apply for two days at her old employer's, 26 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, a situation; will do chamberwork; has first-class City reference; also, a good dress-trimmer to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 46 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO THOROUGHLY understands dress-making in all its branches, can cut and fit, would wish to have a few more engagements in private families. To be seen from the hours of 10 till 4 at No. 61 West 39th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERIcan Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid or nurse and plain sewer; the other as seamstress; no objections to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing in a private family; would have no objection to a private boarding-house; can get good City references. Call at 5 Hester-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as first-class laundress, or would be willing to do the chamber-work and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st., rear first floor, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; understands hair-dressing and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl (Parisian) as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; understands hair-dressing, dress-making, &c.; good references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist in chamber-work if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 491 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 201 East 26th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 28th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good bread baker; understands her business in all branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 366 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY, young girl, not long in the country, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to learn. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 East 35th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD RELIABLE servants, with references fully investigated, cannot do better than leave their order with the Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st. Servants of all nations and competent nurses of the best class; also, cooks, waitresses and others; French help for any position; Swede and German servants; also, Irish—Protestant and Catholic—of the best class. This is the first and only institution in this country with special charter from the Legislature of the State of New-York. Capital, $200,000. Indemnity policies issued.
Dr. ALEXANDER WILDER, President.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and to take care of children, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 106 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to take care of grown children; best City references. Call at 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 871 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE woman as order cook; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 138 6th-av., second floor, front room, over drug-store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY wishes to take in a baby to wet nurse in her own house; no need of applying without good reference. Call at No. 371 East 4th-st.

A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or would like to travel with a lady. Call for three days at No. 238 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as first-class cook in a private family; no washing. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 17 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chamber-maid, or as waitress; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 149 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as good cook; will assist in coarse washing; excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 135 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and serving; satisfactory reference will be given. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 231 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or do general housework in Hoboken; good reference. Call at No. 140 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing; excellent references. Call or address No. 149 East 32d-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in City or country with reliable
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC
SERVANTS.
No. 109 West 34th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing, and can do fluting thoroughly; understands her business in all its branches; the highest City references of four years from her last place will be given. Apply for two days at No. 715 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the milliner's.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress and to do fine washing, or as waitress and to do plain sewing; speaks French and English well, and has fifteen years' City reference. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 141 West 17th-st., over stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid; understands a good deal about dress-making, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; very best of City reference. Call at No. 224 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; ring third bell.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her house, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; does up linens and fineries in superior style; has lived in first-class families. Call at No. 534 West 43d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN WOMAN, who is a good dress-maker and understands all kinds of embroidery, and willing to make herself useful in a family, a situation. Apply for two days at No. 27 Washington-square, north.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry and dessert cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WET nurse; a child from six to ten months old preferred. Apply to present employer's, Room No. 65 Gilsey House, for three days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, GOOD washers, ironers, and fluters, understand all parts of laundry work, wish to take it in at home. Apply to BRIDGET RYAN, No. 319 East 59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or would go as plain cook in a small private family; City references. Call for two days at No. 225 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in chamber-work, if required; best City reference. Call at 143 West 49th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young women; one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress or to do fine washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 12 East 29th-st., from 9 till 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 232 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 147 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; private family; can bone and lard; excellent City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 118 West 19th-st. rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 46 East 53d-st., corner Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., over tea-store, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or do the work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 989 3d-av., corner of 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 10½ Grove-st., house No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 156 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to do the coarse washing. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12, at No. 16 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations to do the work of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 803 2d-av., corner of 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl as house-maid; Protestant; good reference. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 214 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will do coarse washing; in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her house, or to go out by the day; understands fluting; does up linens in superior style. Call at No. 56 West 18th-st., rear house, room 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a small private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent chamber-maid in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at 343 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to assist with washing. Call at No. 293 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call or address No. 305 East 32d-st.

A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS A FIRST-class fitter, will go by the day in families. Address No. 51 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as excellent cook; good baker, soups; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; good City references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; terms from $15 to $16; best City references. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, situation as first-class waitress; can give the very best of City references from the first families of the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUAtion to do general house-work; is a clean cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman, good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom or coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; has good reference. Address W. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; best City references as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Call or address J. S., No. 19 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call or address W. B., No. 24 East 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; the best City reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a first-class man, of long experience; the best of reference given as to ability; willing and obliging; prefers the country. Address P. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by an Englishman, or as light porter in an office or store; first-class City references. Address F. W. C., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; understands care horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober, obliging; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or at Mr. CAMPBELL'S, 54 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call on or address W. H. GOOD, No. 241 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class coachman; is single; speaks German and English; best references. Call on A. S., No. 16 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; experience will tell for itself. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman; has good City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 17th-st. in rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman; twelve years' reference. Call on or address Mr. BRYANT, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; reliable young man, an experienced groom, careful City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; can milk; understands care of furnace; willing and obliging. Address COOPER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; three years with last employer, who has just gone to Europe, and from whom he has the most unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; sober, willing and obliging. Address to his present employer, H. E. HAWLEY, Box No. 1,988 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; married; no incumbrance; a good City driver; honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address ISAIAH, No. 120 Wooster-st., office R. D. Case.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; is a careful driver, and can furnish first-class reference. Address F. T., Station R, United States Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best City reference; is perfectly sober, obliging and a careful driver. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable lad to drive for a physician and make himself useful about the house; understands waiting. Call or address T. C., No. 57 West 16th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ENGLISH LADY, DESIROUS OF spending the Winter abroad, wishes to meet with an engagement as traveling or useful home companion to a lady, or a position as private secretary; best references given and required. Address Y., Box No. 60, Station D, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THORoughly understands raising vegetables; no other need apply; he must be strictly sober, and willing to be useful on a gentleman's place. Address McC., Saugatuck, Conn.

SERVANTS WANTED.—MAN AND wife, if thorough and competent servants, either English or American, will find a good situation in a private family, where there are no children, by applying at No. 77 Madison-av.

TIE-MAKERS WANTED AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway, who thoroughly understand tie finishing. Work not given out.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THORoughly understands her business in all respects, and can furnish good City reference. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 13 East 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, a girl to cook, wash and iron; must be a good cook and have good City references. Apply at No. 22 Bank-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR THE country; wife for house-work in a small family. Inquire this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 33.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do the chamber-work and washing of a small family. Apply at No. 17 West 9th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, with City references. Apply at No. 162 West 34th-st.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH, FRENCH or German woman wishing to return home and willing to take charge of a child for her passage and a consideration besides, can hear of an opportunity by applying by letter to H., Gilsey House.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A few spare hours, and is competent to furnish a column or so of trade items for a weekly trade journal, may address PUBLISHER, Box No. 57 Boston, Mass.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A LETTER ENgraver; a young man preferred; one who is accustomed to marking silverware, &c.; must be temperate. Address stating terms, &c., C. E. BRINKWORTH, No. 252 Main-st., Buffalo.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE SUISSESSE, PARLANT FRANçais, allemand et anglais, désire se placer comme femme de chambre ou bonne. On peut fournir de bons renseignements. S'adresser 272 East Houston-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF OLD ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, AND OTHER IRON; LEAD, AND SURPLUS STORES.

Tenders in duplicate will be received by the Deputy Controller, at the Control Office, Quebec, (marked on the envelope "Tender for ——.") until noon, on the 7th prox., for the purchase of about

170 tons of ordnance.
1,025 tons of shot.
274 tons of shell.
160 tons of cast-iron.
5 tons of wrought-iron.
3 tons of cast and wrought iron, mixed.
4 tons of lead ball.

The ton to consist of 2,240 pounds.

Tenders will also be received as above, until noon of the 11th prox., for about 700 part worn linen and cotton tents, 20 marquees, 12 tons of tarred junk, and a quantity of blankets, sheets, coir fibre, horse hair, an anchor, timber baulks, and other surplus stores.

Parties can tender for the whole or any portion of the above metal or stores.

Forms and conditions of tender, with any further information that may be required, can be obtained, on application, at this office, or at the Military Store office, Quebec.
B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 26, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 4, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
64 half barrels Almeria Grapes.
477 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
50 cases fresh Malaga Lemons.
625 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
120 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, under and in pursuance of a chattel mortgage, executed by Virgil Price to Wm. M. Price, bearing date the 13th day of January, 1866, will sell at public auction on the 10th day of October, 1871, at the factory of Virgil Price and others, No. 63 Prince-st., in the City of New-York, certain tools and articles of machinery for manufacturing Masonic goods.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS,
Auctioneer, for Mortgagee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ordnance stores will be held at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on the 31st of October, 1871. A catalogue will be sent to those who ask it.
T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance,
Commanding.

DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST., upstairs.
New and elegant Japanese bronzes, china-ware and lacquered goods just received, by special importation.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Just received most elegant shapes and styles in
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS,
Also. R. WERLEY'S WOVEN CORSETS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, AND SHOULDER-BRACES,
NURSING CORSETS,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.,
FRENCH HAIR CLOTH
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
SKIRTS AND CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE.

$5—RICH PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES, horse blankets, hop bagging, canvas beavers, cassimere cloths, burlaps, rubber blankets and coats, soldiers' goods, and cheap goods for the million. No. 103 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BUILDERS.

All persons having charges or complaints against
JAMES M. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Buildings,
or any officer connected with his Department, are respectfully requested to submit the same this week, to either of the following Committee appointed by the Builders' Association, who are authorized to receive the same:
JAMES FETRICH, No. 146 East 61st-st.
TERRANCE FARLEY, No. 723 Lexington-av.
JOHN BURCHILL, No. 203 East 56th-st.
LEANDER BUCK, No. 150 East 31th-st.
GEO. W. DECUNHA, Nos. 328 and 330 West 40th-st.

N. Y. BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
6th-av. and 30th-st.—Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.; superior Russian vapor, Turkish hot air, sulphur, and all medicated baths; also private warm baths at 30 cents; a separate department for all the above baths for our colored citizens.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, grateful for past support, are compelled to appeal for funds for present needs. The receipts during the Summer have been inadequate to supply necessary funds, and with the approach of cold weather the demands upon the treasury increase.

Over three hundred children are in the school.

More than two hundred reside in the house.

About one thousand meals are daily given to children and adults.

One hundred and forty-six persons have been provided with employment during the past four months.

More than five thousand dollars are needed for immediate use.

The Board hopes that the friends, who need only to be reminded of the wants of the institution, will kindly remember us.

Contributions may be sent to HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 155 Worth-st.

TRUSTEES.
ARCHIB'LD RUSSELL, President, CHARES ELY,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
HUH N. CAMP, Treasurer, FREDK. G. FOSTER,
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary, MORRIS K. JESUP,
DALYDIG SUYDAM,
G. H. MORGAN,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Sept. 30.
Saturday, Sept. 16,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Oct. 7.
Wednesday, Sept. 20,	EUROPA,	Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Saturday, Sept. 23,	IOWA,	Saturday, Oct. 14.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4	Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25	Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
China, Wednesday, Nov. 1	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin............$130, gold.	Cabin............$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin.........................$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin...150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.......$80, gold.	Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.............................	$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Oct. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.. Oct. 20.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 1, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 8, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE..............DAURE.........Saturday, Oct. 21
ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE.......Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.......BEAUFORT...Saturday, Nov. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin...............$125 | Second cabin...............$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....................................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC.................................Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC...................................Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N. Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin...............	$75	Steerage.....................	$30
To London................	80	To London..................	35
To Paris...................	90	To Paris......................	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Dec. 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).. Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Oct. 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY Oct. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 14—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 12.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U.S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Oct. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 29th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 3..6:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 2...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d......10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th 11:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 5th..12:00 M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE steamers, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West; to Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINEland, N. J., and Bridgeton, leave foot of Murray-st., New-York, via New-Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers *Empire State* and *Jesse Hoyt*.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. Daily from Pier No. 39 North River. (Vestry-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat AMERICUS will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.; 37th-st. at 3:15.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express. Drawing-room car New-York to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Special express, arriving at Troy at 8:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double-track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time-table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1871.

THE PASSENGER-TRAINS OF THIS Company will be run from the Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9.
The General Offices will be removed from 26th-st. on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
W. H. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF C. H. & F. D. BLAKE is hereby dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
CLINTON H. BLAKE,
FREDERICK D. BLAKE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is C. H. & F. D. BLAKE; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of dry goods, on commission, or otherwise; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are, JARED BEEBE, CLINTON H. BLAKE, and FREDERICK D. BLAKE; that the said JARED BEEBE is a special partner, and his place of residence is at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and that the said CLINTON H. BLAKE is a general partner, and his place of residence is at Englewood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey; and that the said FREDERICK D. BLAKE is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of October, 1871; and that the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of January, 1877.
CLINTON H. BLAKE,
FREDERICK D. BLAKE.
JARED BEEBE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

THE FIRM OF J. B. MOTT & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. B. MOTT.
WM. F. MOTT, JR.

WM. F. MOTT, JR., will continue the stock brokerage business at No. 14 Broad-st.

No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1871.

CHARLES BARD IS THIS DAY ADMITted as partner in our firm.
M. K. JESUP & CO